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LAST EDITION

## SWEDISH LABOR LEADER INVITED TO VISIT BRITAIN

Dutch Labor Party President and Others Asked to Attend Annual Conference of the British Labor Party on June 26

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. Branting, president of the Swedish Democratic Party, and Mr. Troelstra, president of the Dutch Social Democratic Labor Party, have been invited to attend the British Labor Party's annual conference on June 26, and the British Government, it is understood, will place no difficulties in the way of their visit. Mr. Albert Thomas and Vandervelde have also been invited, and international affairs will be specially discussed.

Subsequently Messrs. Branting, Troelstra, Henderson and Huysmans will probably return with the French delegates to Paris to discuss arrangements in view of the eventuality of an international Socialist conference.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Arthur Henderson, Labor spokesman in the House of Commons, has commented in an interview on the statement by Chester M. Wright of the American Labor Mission that the movement in Great Britain having for one of its purposes the holding of an international Socialist conference with a view to achieving a peace by conciliation, is almost entirely disappearing, and has certainly lost all its menacing qualities while Arthur Henderson, "perhaps the man most closely associated in America with the conference idea," now declares his complete unwillingness to negotiate with the Germans.

"These opinions," said Mr. Henderson, "are calculated to mislead the American public, for they imply that our policy has been radically modified and that my own position has changed. The policy of the allied working class is not one of compromise or surrender to militarism and the imperialism of the Central Powers, nor does it mean that they are prepared to condone the wrong done by the enemy, nor patch up a cynical peace on the basis of a military stalemate."

"The peace the allied workers want is not a peace at any price, but a peace of reconciliation, deriving from a common understanding among all the belligerent peoples, in harmony with the principles of international justice and the right of free nations to determine their own destinies. They are opposed to a peace of annexation or conquest imposed by either side, and the solutions of political and territorial problems which they propose are in accordance with President Wilson's four propositions. Like the President they are pledged to the creation of a new international system which will prevent wars, the keystone of which is a League of Nations."

## PROPOSAL TO EXPORT LIQUOR TO CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau. EDMONTON, Alta.—The Orient will afford a market for some of the liquor stocks now held in Alberta. According to the police report sent in from Calgary in connection with the registration of all remaining stocks of liquor, a Calgary firm has arranged to ship its stock to China. Only three export stocks of liquor are now left in Alberta; it appears from the reports sent in. These are all in Edmonton, the Calgary firms having entirely closed out. Several of the warehouses in the southern city have sent their stocks to Vancouver for shipment to other points, including China and Mexico. Lethbridge and Medicine Hat have no stocks now on hand.

## OUTPUT FOR MAY WAS 197,274 GROSS TONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty announcement of the tonnage output for May of 197,274 gross tons makes excellent showing as against previous best of 161,674 tons in March last. The total output for the year ended May 31 is 1,496,538 gross tons. The Controller of Shipbuilding states that the efforts to reduce the period between the launching and completion have produced satisfactory results, one 5000-ton steamer during the month being completed for service within 19 days of launching. The public is reminded that the output should be gauged over an extended period and not on results of one month, good or bad.



Grand Canal in China

Preliminary steps have been taken to improve waterway which extends nearly 1000 miles from Hangchow to Tientsin

## WORKHOUSE CLOSED BY PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Board of County Commissioners of Marion County, in which Indianapolis is situated, have closed the Marion County workhouse. Eighteen prisoners who were in the workhouse will complete their terms in the county jail. In the future, county prisoners will go to the jail for short terms and to the state penitentiary when sentenced for long terms.

The closing of the workhouse may be attributed directly to the prohibition law, which is now in effect in Indiana, because before the law became effective the workhouse always had a sufficient number of prisoners to justify the county in maintaining it. Court and police officials point out that the majority of the cases in which sentences to the workhouse were given had to do with the liquor traffic in one form or another.

## MEAT PACKERS ASK FOR EARLY HEARING

Federal Examiner Says Further Evidence Has Been Discovered of Sale or Offering for Sale to Army of Unfit Meat

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further evidence of the sale or offering for sale of unfit meat for the army has been discovered by the Federal Trade Commission, W. T. Chantland, chief examiner, declared today, when representatives of Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, appeared to deny charges that they have sold unfit meats. They asked for an early hearing on the charges made in a complaint the commission had filed against them. "We cannot proceed to a hearing immediately," said Mr. Chantland, "because other substantial instances are under investigation. I think I am justified in saying that they are vicious and should be considered in this case. They go to the very root of the indicated defense of Wilson & Co., that the instances cited in the complaint were sporadic and occurred through oversight."

## RUSSIA OBJECTS TO GERMAN PROPOSAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. MOSCOW, Russia (Wednesday)—The Soviet Government states that the German delegates insist on a head-for-head exchange of war prisoners, a procedure that the Russian authorities consider unjust, owing to the large difference in the number of Russian prisoners in German hands, which is much greater than that of German prisoners in Russia. It considers such a procedure a contradiction of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, which provided for the speediest possible return of all war prisoners, and states that Count von Mirbach has agreed to ask for further instructions from Berlin.

## SUFFRAGE DELAY IN HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The franchise committee of the Hungarian Diet, having rejected the proposal to enfranchise women, by 11 votes to nine, Dr. Wekerle, the Premier, announced that he would move the reinsertion of the clause in the franchise reform bill at the next plenary sitting of the House.

## ALLIED POSITION ON WESTERN FRONT IS NOW STABILIZED

Third Great German Offensive of the Year Brought to a Standstill Without Having Achieved Any Adequate Result

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The eleventh day of the third great German drive of the present year dawned this morning. It dawned upon a position completely stabilized as far as the Allies are concerned. As a result von Hindenburg can look back on a third great offensive, delivered at tremendous cost, and without any adequate result.

The first, and by far the most severe of these offensives was that planned throughout the winter, and delivered with an overwhelming force, never realized since, against the devoted Fifth Army, under General Gough, before St. Quentin. The success of the initial stages of this attack drew von Ludendorff into those murderous assaults, in which human life was not counted at all, but which were gradually slowed down as the allied reserves were brought into the disputed area. The second attempt was that delivered in the direction of Ypres. This attack was by no means so successful. The allied reserves were brought more rapidly into action, and the effort died out with that final attempt on the British left in Flanders, which proved an actual holocaust to the German forces. The third attack was that just delivered, and just dying away, between Rheims and Soissons. In it von Ludendorff had again all the advantages of a surprise, but those advantages have now been equalized, with the result that for the moment they have passed over to General Foch.

As explained originally, in these columns, the Germans, owing to the advantages of their position, started the drive from the center of a semi-circle, with all the advantages of a complete railway system and of a swift line of communication. As the assault advanced, however, these advantages were lost, the semi-circle was reversed, for whilst the Allies were left with their railways in their rear intact, the Germans were faced by the destruction of those on the ground over which they were advancing. This meant a necessary slowness in moving troops and guns, so that as the days passed, General Foch found himself enabled to shift his troops with greater rapidity than the Germans, and to meet the assault with the resistance of the Allies in this way stiffened, until at last von Ludendorff found himself fought out without having reached any objective which could be of much use to him.

It is quite true that the leader of the National Liberals in the Reichstag has informed that body that the Germans have once more reached the Marne, and that they will never retire from it until they have entered Paris. But whatever politicians may imagine, the Königsgrenz knows better than Ludendorff. He has been fighting a game against time, and he has lost. Mr. Lloyd George put it quite fairly when he declared it was a race between the Kaiser and Mr. Wilson. And, as a matter of fact, Mr. Wilson is winning, hands down. The Kaiser got a long start over the Allies when the disruption of the Russian Army enabled him to fling a couple of millions of men from the eastern to the western frontier. This, however, began to be equalized as the first troops of the United States reached the western front. The Kaiser must know by this time that the troops of the United States are now pouring into Europe at

(Continued on page two, column three)

## BOMBING ACTIVITIES AT FRONT COMPARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England—The following is a comparative statement of the number of bombs dropped by British airmen in France behind the enemy's lines and of those dropped by the enemy in the area occupied by British troops during April, 1918:

	British	Enemy
(1) By day	17,857	887
(2) By night	6,033	1,346
Total	23,890	2,233

## ISSUE RAISED OVER IRISH LAND PROMISE

Question Asked as to Whether Preference Will Be Given to Irishmen Over Englishmen, Scotsmen and Welshmen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—When the committee stage of the Finance Bill was resumed in the House of Commons yesterday, the chief opposition was shown to the government's proposal to increase the check-stamp tax from one penny to twopenny. After some discussion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer failed to yield, in spite of protests, and on a division the tax was carried by 205 votes to 40.

Before going into committee a question was asked as to the promise of grants of land to Irish recruits who came forward to fight for their motherland, and whether preference would be given to Irishmen over Englishmen, Scotsmen and Welshmen who had volunteered. Would British soldiers, it was specifically asked, have been conscripted, be given similar facilities to those granted to Irishmen. To this question no reply was given.

The sentence in Lord French's proclamation reading, "Being taken to insure, as far as possible, that land shall be available for men who have fought for their country," has attracted widespread attention. It is considered that legislation will be required before a policy of this kind can be adopted. It follows that whenever a bill is submitted the claims of English, Scottish and Welsh soldiers will be put forward.

Meanwhile, in the House of Lords, Lord Southwark's bill to introduce decimal coinage was debated. Speaking for the Treasury, Lord Sydenham opposed the proposal, offering, however, an inquiry into the whole subject, with the result that the debate was eventually adjourned.

Thursday.—The House of Commons dealt, last night, with Clause 10 of the Education Bill, concerning compulsory continuation instruction up to 18, and Mr. Fisher met Lancashire opposition by announcing his willingness to move an amendment involving considerable concessions. These are that for seven years compulsion shall be applied only up to the age of 16 and that the education authorities, during that period, shall be given the option of fixing hours of attendance at continuation schools at 300 instead of 320.

Mr. Fisher also announced his willingness to accept the amendment for the omission of the subsection empowering the Board of Education, after a period of five years, to increase the hours of attendance at continuation schools. He feared these concessions would greatly disappoint his educational friends, but pointed out that the bill would still contain a declaration that will in due time become statutory to the effect that compulsory continuation education up to 18 will be part and parcel of the educational system, and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of teachers and that the interval will enable satisfactory arrangements to be made regarding buildings and the devising of an adequate system of education.

Mr. Asquith accepted the modification with regret, expressing the view that Clause 10, even as originally drafted, was too modest in character, in view of the manner in which the question of education has now become vital.

Sir W. Dickinson and Mr. Rowntree also expressed great disappointment, the former expressing the view that the majority of the house would have supported the President of the Board of Education had he stuck to his original proposals.

Subsequently the so-called Lancashire amendment was negatived, without division, and Sir George Toulmin announced, during the discussion, that the Lancashire members had met representatives of employers and operatives in the cotton industry, and it had been decided to accept the amendment Mr. Fisher had outlined. The amendments, being moved by the Minister, were agreed to.

## MAYOR SIGNS BILL INCREASING WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today formally affixed his signature to salary increases for 420 city employees. Of this number 317 are employed in the Park and Recreation Department. The increases are mainly at the rate of \$100 a year to persons now receiving \$1000 per annum. These increases were provided for in the city budget passed by the City Council something over a month ago.

## AEROPLANE MAIL ON WAY TO BOSTON

BOSTON, Mass.—An aeroplane operated by Lieut. J. H. Webb left the aviation field near New York at noon today with seven pouches of mail for Boston, according to advices received by Postmaster William F. Murray early this afternoon. It was expected to reach the aviation field near Saugus by 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Postmaster Murray said a return trip to New York would be made tomorrow, and those desiring to send mail by aeroplane must mail their packages by 10 a. m.

Between 4500 and 5000 letters are in the pouches consigned to Boston from New York. Post office officials went to Saugus to await the arrival of the aeroplane.

Aeroplane at Nichols, Conn. BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The aeroplane mail was reported as having landed in the town of Nichols, a few miles north of Bridgeport shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Engine trouble was the cause.

## SUBMARINE RAID A NEW INCENTIVE

Secretary Daniels Tells Annapolis Graduates the German Attack Has Intensified United States Resolve to Win

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—By bringing the war to the doors of the United States through submarine activity, Germany has not frightened the American people, but "has intensified the fire of our passion" and has "brought home to us the need of strength and more strength so that the enemy may be more quickly and more thoroughly stripped of his arrogance," Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, told the graduating class of the United States Naval Academy at the annual commencement today. The class, numbering 199 men, was graduated today, a year earlier than usual, on account of war exigencies.

"It is given you to prove," said the Secretary, "that the age of chivalry is not dead—that chivalry was never more in life than now. The holiest of all the crusades was motivated by no finer impulse than has brought us into this war. To prove that life means more than force; to prove that principle is still worth fighting for; to prove that freedom means more than dollars; that self-respect is better than compromise; to be ready to sacrifice all so that the world may be made better—what nobler dedication of himself can a man make?"

A message from Vice-Admiral Sims to the class was read by Secretary Daniels. The value of the Academy training as a basis had already been demonstrated in the war, the message said.

## Another Vessel Attacked

Norwegian Steamer Eidsvold Sunk Off the Virginia Capes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An announcement from the Navy Department last night stated that the Norwegian steamer Eidsvold was sunk at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, 40 miles off the Virginia capes. The entire crew was rescued by a navy ship. Details of the encounter are lacking.

That is the latest information received by the department showing the raiders' position. In 30 hours after the attack on the Eidsvold nothing has come to indicate where the Germans were or what they were about.

It is evident that the raiders had been moving steadily southward from the New Jersey coast. Presumably they were back in the region where they first began operations against coasting schooners.

The raiders were closer in shore when they attacked the Eidsvold than on any previous occasion, except when they launched the mines which have been picked up off the Delaware capes.

The statement announcing the destruction of the Eidsvold was as follows: "The Norwegian steamship Eidsvold was sunk by an enemy submarine about 40 miles off the Virginia capes about 5 p. m. on June 4, according to word received from a United States naval cargo ship. The entire crew was rescued by this naval ship on the afternoon of June 5, and is proceeding to an Atlantic port."

Why the U-boat commander picked out a neutral craft for attack is not apparent. The errand and cargo of the Eidsvold are not now known.

With the addition of this vessel, the total number of ships that have been sunk in this raid has reached 13—five steamers and eight schooners.

## Darkening of New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Aviators who observed the effect of dimming the sky glare over New York City on Tuesday night and again last night have recommended to the police department that further tests be made, and as a result the order for darkening the city will remain in effect tonight and perhaps for many nights thereafter.

Viewing New York from a distance, it was found that the glare had been largely eliminated, and that particular points could not be distinguished, but when observers were flying directly over the city, however, they were able to trace main thoroughfares with ease. The East River bridges stood out in strong relief, with their framework and towers fully revealed.

## ADMINISTRATION'S PART IN ANTI-DRY STAND CONSIDERED

Randall Amendment Supporters Say They Regard Involvement of Mr. Hoover as a Mistake—President Wilson's Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Friends of war prohibition in Washington were considerably surprised to learn that President Wilson and Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, had come out definitely against the Randall amendment, now pending before the Agriculture Committee of the Senate. This move on the part of the Administration was not altogether unexpected. When the amendment was adopted by the House by a large majority, it was then predicted that the President would intervene and prevent its adoption by the Senate.

The Randall Amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill is in the nature of a rider to the effect that \$6,000,000 of the \$11,000,000 appropriated by the measure for the purpose of stimulating food production and conserving foodstuffs, shall be rendered unavailable unless the President shall by proclamation order that no more grain or fruit shall be used for the manufacture of alcoholic liquor.

The stand which the President has taken in all probability means the defeat of the amendment, though it is likely to cause a storm of protest from all sections of the United States. This is the view of Representative Randall of California, the author of the amendment, who is now prepared to see the amendment defeated by a lining-up of Administration forces in the Senate.

In this lineup to defeat prohibition will be found the name of Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, a national prohibitionist. Several days ago the President wrote Senator Sheppard a letter in which he explained his attitude on the amendment. The President indicated that it was up to Mr. Hoover, the Federal Food Administrator and the leader of conservation, to determine whether or not it would be necessary to stop the use of grain for the manufacture of beer. Mr. Hoover is now represented as being opposed to the Randall amendment, aimed partly to help Mr. Hoover in his conservation campaign.

After a conference with Mr. Hoover, Senator Phelan of California gave to this paper the reasons which previously actuated Mr. Hoover in his decision. As stated by Senator Phelan on Wednesday, Mr. Hoover's contentions are as follows:

1. That the amount of grain used in the breweries is negligible and that some portion of the grain used for the manufacture of beer is available food for animals.

2. That the suspension of the brewing industry would hurt the temperance cause, as the country would then be put on a whiskey basis.

3. That the grapes used for wine are not of great consequence from the point of view of the food supply of the nation.

4. That the working-man will be disgruntled at the loss of his beer. The Food Administrator now considers that the amount of grain used in the breweries is negligible. On this same question, in a letter to Representative Randall, which will be found in a January issue of the Congressional Record, Mr. Hoover said:

"In 1916 there was used in the production of malt for the manufacture of beer 60,000,000 bushels of barley, 15,000,000 bushels of corn and about 3,000,000 bushels of rye. It will be seen, therefore, that the economic advantage to be gained from the prohibition of the manufacture of beer relates almost entirely to the question of saving 60,000,000 bushels of barley, which could be milled to 60 per cent of its food value and produce a pound loaf of barley bread per day for 6,000,000 persons."

Since the date of this statement the grain consumed had increased by 30 per cent, so that the "economic advantage" would now amount to 4,000,000 pound loaves of barley bread per day at a time when Mr. Hoover is sending his emissaries preaching conservation throughout the land.

In another letter to Representative Randall dated Jan. 6, 1918, Mr. Hoover declared that it was not for him but for the Congress to decide "moral or economic questions," and that the brewing problem was a "tangle beyond the solution of the Food Administration." It is contended that whether or not it is better to have the country on a beer rather than on a whiskey basis is a question on which the Food Administration should not be called to give an opinion.

In view of the splendid work which the Food Administrator has been doing, it is regarded as extremely unfortunate that he should have been called upon to interfere in this business. There is every reason to believe that he himself would rather not have been brought into it, as the defeat of the amendment pending will not help him in the good work which he has been doing in face of great difficulties.

As a matter of fact, the supporters of the amendment say they consider it a mistake to represent Mr. Hoover as responsible for a decision. The decision was arrived at by the Administration. The President is in the last analysis responsible. He may be right in concluding that the country is not ready for so drastic a policy, and it is also entirely possible, of course, that Mr. Samuel Gompers may

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be right and that Congress may be mistaken in its policy of war prohibition. Congress has repeatedly gone on record for prohibition, but, under the present conditions, no measure will pass that body which has not the support of the Administration.

Should the amendment be defeated, as it is expected to be, the issue will merely be postponed and not disposed of. The supporters of prohibition in Congress will continue the fight. The Food Administrator has the question under consideration, and it is likely that he will recommend a radical cutting down of beer manufacture in the interest of fuel conservation. The element in the country which has consistently demanded the closing of the breweries will not rest until satisfied that they have achieved their purpose, and the pressure of Congress from this element is increasing and will increase, it is foreseen, in proportion to the sacrifice and the self-denial that the people are asked to make in the interest of war economy.

### Mr. Wilson's Letter

President Writes He Thinks It Is Wise to Let Matter Stand for Present

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Wilson's letter to Senator Sheppard of Texas reads:

"My Dear Senator:

"Thank you very much for your letter of the 26th.

"Frankly I was very much distressed by the action of the House. I do not think that it is wise or fair to attempt to put such compulsion on the Executive in a matter in which he has already acted almost to the limit of his authority. What is almost entirely overlooked is that there are, as I am informed, very large stocks of whiskey in this country, and it seems to me quite certain that if the brewing of beer were prevented entirely, along with all the other drinks, many of them harmless, which are derived from food or feed stuffs, the consumption of whiskey would be stimulated and increased to a very considerable extent.

"My own judgment is that it is wise and statesmanlike to let the situation stand as it is for the present, until, at any rate, I shall be apprised by the Food Administration that it is necessary in the way suggested still further to conserve the supply of food and feed stuffs. The Food Administration has not thought it necessary to go any further than we have in that matter already gone.

"I thank you most cordially, Senator, for your kindness in consulting me in this matter, which is of very considerable importance and has a very direct bearing upon many collateral questions."

### Mr. Hoover's Statement

Food Administrator Outlines His Opposition to Randall Amendment

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Following a conference with President Wilson, Mr. Hoover has made public a statement in which he outlines his opposition to the Randall amendment. He says:

"As to the discussion of the suppression of brewing, I wish to say emphatically that from a strictly food conservation point of view, I should like to see the use of foodstuffs suppressed in all drinks, hard and soft. This is not, however, the whole story. We stopped distilling a year ago. There is a long supply of whiskey, gin and other 20 per cent to 40 per cent distilled drinks in the country. We have reduced the consumption of foodstuffs in brewing by 30 per cent and reduced the alcohol content of beer to 2 1/2 per cent.

"If we stop brewing the saloons of the country will still be open, but confined practically to a whiskey and gin basis. Any true advocate of temperance and of national efficiency in these times will shrink from this situation, for the national danger in it is greater than the use of some 4,000,000 bushels of grain monthly in the breweries. If the American people want prohibition it should prohibit by legislation to that end and not force the Food Administration to the responsibility for an orgy of drunkenness. It is mighty difficult to get drunk on 2 1/2 per cent beer; it will be easy enough if we force a substitution of distilled drinks for it.

"The Food Administration has gone as far as it can toward temperance without precipitating a worse situation. If the American people or Congress will stop the sale of distilled liquors, the Administration will find no difficulty in stopping brewing."

In a letter to Senator Sheppard, leader of the prohibition faction in the Senate, he referred to an exchange of communications between the President and the Senator, and indicated that the President held the same views as himself. He wrote:

"The wines produced in this country are from grapes of which a very small proportion are available as table or raisin grapes, and therefore the stoppage of wine making would add no consequential amount of food to our national supplies. The conversion of vineyards to other production would not be likely so long as there is prospect of resumption of wine making at a later date. The conversion of these grapes to grape juice instead of wine, as suggested, would add nothing to our national food supplies.

"With regard to brewing, the alcoholic content in beer was reduced to 2 1/2 per cent, and the amount of grain and other foodstuffs that could be used has been limited to 70 per cent of that used during the corresponding period of the previous year, the effect being to stop any expansion of brewing and to reduce the foodstuffs consumed by 30 per cent. The actual amount of grain being used in the brewing of beer is at the present time approximately 4,500,000 bushels per month, of which approximately 30 per cent is recovered as cattle feed, and the loss, therefore, into the beer is practically

the equivalent of 3,150,000 bushels per month, the grains used being barley, corn, and broken rice.

"There is, of course, a great deal of contention that the beer itself contains the remaining food values. But, omitting this, the cessation of brewing would effect a saving in grain of approximately 3,150,000 bushels a month, from a nutritive point of view. It needs no comment from me, from a food point of view, that I should favor the saving of this amount of grain.

"It does appear to me that the losses in food are entirely secondary to the moral and physical dangers. The President's letter indicates his feeling in this particular.

"You are probably aware that I have been a lifelong believer in national temperance; on the other hand, as a purely administrative officer of the Government, I have felt strongly that I should not enter into any contentious matters."

### PREMIER WINS IN FRENCH CHAMBER

M. Clemenceau Makes Rejection of Motion Point of Confidence and Is Supported, 377 to 110

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — A critical juncture caused a crowded attendance at a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, a statement from M. Clemenceau being expected. The evident Socialist intention of questioning the government on the military situation was checked by M. Clemenceau.

He had, he said, already addressed the Army Committee and, with the battle raging, he had no public statement to make. A rapid inquiry instituted into recent events had revealed nothing, and he was certainly not the man to strike at those who were earning their country's gratitude. Russia's defection, M. Clemenceau proceeded, had enabled the Germans to launch two hundred divisions against the Allies. It was a terrible time, but he had absolute confidence in the heroism of the soldiers. The German blow had fallen first on the British Army, which had suffered great losses and then with serious effects on the French. Both armies had had to yield ground, though the soldiers, fighting five to one, had remained unflinching.

At this point the deputies rose and cheered the army. "Our splendid soldiers have great leaders," concluded M. Clemenceau, and, once more, a great majority cheered. The Socialists, however, interrupted, which caused M. Clemenceau to repeat his words and M. Deschamps sternly to call the deputies to order. "General Foch possesses the entire confidence of the Allies, and the Inter-Allied Council at Versailles has decided to render him public thanks," M. Clemenceau went on, and closing his speech with a fine peroration declared that the attempt of the Germans to terrorize would be an utter failure. Withdrawal might take place, but capitulation, never. Confidence and perseverance on the part of the country would lead to certain victory. The French and British armies, feeling the effects of an immense strain, were looking to Americans for support, and the great republic was now entering the struggle. "Have confidence," added M. Clemenceau, "and if you do not consider I have done my duty turn me out. If you do, let me finish the great work of those who have given their lives for the cause."

An ovation to the Premier was followed by a further demand for a fixed day for the interpellation of the government on military events, but the demand was rejected by M. Clemenceau, who made the question one of confidence in the government, and demanded the adjournment of the sitting sine die. The motion was carried by 377 votes to 110.

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The candor of the declaration by M. Clemenceau, that America alone could crown the allied cause with victory, is impressive evidence of the single-minded confidence of one member of the alliance in the loyalty of another, says The Daily News in commenting editorially upon the French Premier's speech in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday.

"At the same time it must be recognized that the magnitude of America's contribution enhances the immediate peril of the Allies," the newspaper continues. "Until United States troops were actually holding front trenches, Germany consistently affected, and may conceivably have entertained, profound skepticism as to the power of America to intervene effectively in the European War."

"She has already seen good cause, at Cantigny and Chateau Thierry, to change that view, and the necessity to force an issue, before such men as held the crossings of the Marne are numbered in France by millions, has become overwhelming. For that reason if no other is furnished by the internal state of the Central Empires, there can be no hope of respite from German onslaughts. But M. Clemenceau's confidence that the Allies can hold on until time is called rests on a sound estimate of all the factors in the situation."

### LARGE INCOME TAX RECEIPTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — Income tax receipts at the office of the Internal Revenue in this city on Wednesday exceeded all records. Payments were received both by mail and over the counter at the office in the Unity Building. The heavy receipts were gratifying to Collector John F. Malley, who stated that his office force could handle early payments with far greater satisfaction than if they were delayed until June 15, the final date,

## ALLIED POSITION ON WESTERN FRONT IS NOW STABILIZED

(Continued from page one)

a rate which once seemed absolutely impossible, and that last month alone a number reached Europe which was sufficient to indicate that victory was already becoming impossible to him. He may continue to sacrifice more and more German lives in the effort to snatch a victory before the millions of the United States, added to the troops of their allies, finally bar the way to all the hopes of Junkerdom. But it will be only a repetition of the failure in March at St. Quentin, in April at Ypres, and in May at Rheims.

The dinner in Paris is as far off today as the breakfast in Amiens, or the supper in Calais. The man-power of the German armies has been once more seriously depleted. And all the time the allied transports are pouring men from America into Europe. Von Below and von Boehm have fought themselves to a standstill in an effort to force their way down the Marne valley to the gates of Paris, and they stand further off it today than the day when, almost four years ago, Marshal Joffre suddenly halted his retreat, and flung the German armies, attempting to close on him like a vise, back to the positions they held during the next two and a half years.

Of course, had not the Russian prong of the pincers broken, the end of Germany would have come long ago. The assault successfully begun by the British and the French in the west would have been pressed simultaneously by the Tsar's forces in the east, and the Central Powers would have struggled hopelessly in the vise. The place of the Russians has now been taken by the armies of the United States, and though these armies cannot be so disposed as to replace the other prong of the vise, nevertheless they will prove sufficient to defeat the schemes for world domination, which have been formed during the last half century in Berlin.

### Americans in Battle

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — The appearance of American troops in the great battle is featured in all the Paris papers, which emphasize the significance of this. The Petit Journal says:

"The new exploit, coming after Cantigny, is new proof of the valor and magnificent ardor with which our allies are animated. It is with grateful emotion that France records these first exploits—full of promise for the future."

### Germany and Jewish Legion

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday) — The Jewish Correspondence Bureau says the German Government's plan to form a Jewish legion to fight in Palestine has fallen through, owing to the opposition of the Turkish Government.

### General Robertson's New Post

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — General Sir William Robertson has been appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Great Britain as a temporary measure to command the forces in Great Britain as from May 30, 1918.

### Situation in Caucasus

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday) — Herr von Kardorff, German representative in Finland, has left for the Caucasus, via Constantinople, accompanied by General von Crest and Djemel Pasha, Turkish former Chief of Staff, to review the situation created by the Turkish advance in the Caucasus, concerning which there has been considerable criticism in the German press.

### American Patrol Holds Its Ground

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The story of how an American patrol killed 40 men, outnumbered by two to one, held its ground in Lorraine on the night of June 2 for three-quarters of an hour, and only retired when its ammunition became exhausted, is told in a continuation of General Pershing's communiqué of yesterday, received here today. The patrol inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

### AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

—The German official report made public on Wednesday says: "On the battle front the situation is unchanged."

Yesterday afternoon's statement follows: "Extending our successes on the southern bank of the Aisne, we threw back the enemy toward Ambleny and Cutry and captured his positions at Domniers."

"There was local fighting activity on both sides of the Ourcq. Otherwise the situation remains unchanged."

### LONDON, England (Thursday)

—The text of today's official statement says: "Last night the enemy again attempted to raid our positions south-west of Morlaucourt, and was repulsed with loss."

"Another hostile raiding party succeeded in rushing one of our posts yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Boyelles. Two of our men are missing."

"The enemy also attempted raids during the night north of Lens, north of Bethune and east of Nieppe Forest. All of the raids were repulsed and casualties inflicted on the enemy."

"The hostile artillery has been active in the Strazeele sector."

The War Office issued a statement, on Wednesday night, which reads as follows: "As a result of the raid attempted by the enemy early this morning in

the neighborhood of Morlaucourt, we captured 21 prisoners and three machine guns. Beyond this and the usual artillery activity on both sides, there is nothing to report from the British front."

### PARIS, France (Thursday) — Today's official statement follows:

"East of Sampigny French troops late yesterday drove back enemy groups which had succeeded in crossing the Oise. The French took 100 prisoners."

"North of the Aisne the French improved appreciably their positions north and west of Haubray. Fifty prisoners remained in our hands."

"The artillery fighting was heavy, especially in the regions of Longpont and Vaully-la-Poterie, and west of Rheims."

The War Office on Wednesday night issued the following statement:

"During the day the enemy multiplied at different points of the front his efforts to advance, but was everywhere repulsed, suffering serious losses. An attempt to cross the Oise near Montalagache completely failed."

"North of the Aisne our counter-attacks regained the entire ground which had been temporarily occupied near Vingre. We captured more than 150 prisoners and some machine guns."

"In the region of Longpont the Germans, who had succeeded in making some progress in the underwood around Chavigny farm, were driven out, leaving in our hands about 50 prisoners. Everywhere our positions were maintained."

"Our aviators were very active in the whole fighting zone. On June 4 in the course of a double expedition in the valley of the Savieres our bombing squadrons dropped more than 17 tons of projectiles on enemy concentrations, which were completely dispersed. On the night of the 4th about 14 tons of explosives were dropped on the railway stations at Fismes, Fere-en-Tardenois, Roze and Bohain."

"Four enemy machines were brought down and two captive balloons burned. An enemy machine of a grand model, having four motors, was brought down on the night of June 1-2, in the region of Nanteuil-le-Haudouin. Its crew of eight men was made prisoner."

### ROME, Italy (Thursday) — The following statement, made public on Wednesday reads:

"There has been limited artillery activity along the whole front. The fire of the Italian batteries caused confagurations and explosions inside the enemy lines and also brought down a captive balloon on the bank of the Piave River."

In the Monte Grappa region there have been patrol encounters. An enemy detachment was repulsed at Cortelazzo.

"On Monday evening four enemy airplanes were brought down."

WASHINGTON, D. C. — General Pershing's communiqué received last night says: "Patrolling activity continues in Picardy and in Lorraine where our troops penetrated the enemy positions and inflicted losses in killed and wounded. In the Woerw artillery fighting has diminished."

## MORE MEN NEEDED FOR FIGHTING FORCES

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — There is now a more urgent call for men for the fighting forces than ever before, said Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, in an address today at Whitechurch.

"The government are now calling men from agriculture, coal mines, and munitions factories," said Sir Auckland, "and also from all the other vital and essential industries which they have done their best to conserve and develop. The decision to do that was considered very gravely before it was arrived at."

In the next few weeks everything depends upon our maintaining the armies, and, heavy as is the call now being made upon agriculture, I cannot say that it will be the end of the call to be made on that industry, because there is no use of maintaining an industry, however vital, unless steps are taken to secure victory in the field, because victory we must have.

"People speak of impossibilities, but we have done impossible things before, when we have to go on doing them. Although the men are being drawn from civil life, the women will save us, as they have done before."

## INCREASED GRANTS FOR WAR PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Owing to the greatly increased cost and the difficulty in obtaining necessities experienced by prisoners in Turkey, the British Government has authorized the Dutch minister at Constantinople to make increased grants to British war prisoners for the relief funds at his disposal.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday) — The Netherlands Government, pursuant to the recent Turkish-British agreement, has instructed its Constantinople legation officials to visit British prisoners of war camps in Turkey.

## STATE HOUSE DOME IS TO BE DISGUISED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — In view of the presence of submarines off the Atlantic coast, the State House Commission has decided to camouflage the gilded dome of the Massachusetts State House. This decision was reached after a consultation with military and naval authorities here.

It was stated that the firm which last gilded the dome has advised that the dome be painted battleship gray. In lieu of this, it may be covered with green canvas.

## MORE REVELATIONS FROM DR. MUEHLON

Former Krupps Director Says Germany Was Wholly in Agreement With Austria-Hungary as to Serbian Ultimatum

GUMLIGEN, Switzerland (Wednesday) — (By the Associated Press) — Germany was wholly in agreement with Austria-Hungary concerning the ultimatum sent to Serbia at the outbreak of the war, says Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon, former director of Krupps, in further disclosures on the responsibility for the bringing on of the conflict. Emperor William was personally responsible for Germany's participation and forced the German leaders to support his war policy.

Dr. Muehlon, who was head of Krupps at the outbreak of the war, and who recently started Europe with his disclosures, received the correspondent of the Associated Press at his country place here, where he is now living in retirement. The visit occurred as he was preparing to issue a more detailed review of conditions leading to the war, and the correspondent had the advantage of going over the document with the personal explanations of the author.

Dr. Muehlon's first disclosures, which caused such a commotion, gave conversations with Dr. Karl Helfferich, former Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. Krupp von Bohlen, chief owner of the Krupp works, in which both told him the Emperor had disclosed his agreement with Austria-Hungary on the ultimatum to Serbia, and that Germany would mobilize immediately if Russia mobilized, which would inevitably draw in the other powers and precipitate a universal war.

The document now issued is more detailed and general and gives day by day notes made by Dr. Muehlon at the critical time at the opening of the war. He then had gone from the Foreign Office to the directorate of Krupps and his position gave him constant access to the highest quarters. He gives glimpses of the chief figures from the Emperor down, but in the main avoids the mention of names for reasons of discretion, though there are likely to be further chapters later, giving names, letters and documents showing how the highest quarters in Germany planned systematically for the bringing on of a general war.

The whole trend of the present war is to show that the world conflict was imposed by the German Emperor's personal military policy and his private engagement with Austria on the eve of the struggle.

Dr. Muehlon gives further details of his conference with Dr. Helfferich immediately preceding the war, in which Dr. Helfferich told of the Emperor's plans toward Austria and Russia. Although Dr. Muehlon has been attacked by the German Government and the Reichstag, his present version is substantially unchanged. He makes the following addition concerning the Emperor's agreement with Austria on the Serbian ultimatum:

"I got the impression that the choice of words had not been agreed upon, which was a dangerous omission by German diplomacy in view of the risks Germany was taking. In effect, Austria was given carte blanche and Germany agreed without condition to everything Austria wrote into the note."

Dr. Muehlon was asked who were the Austrians with whom the German Emperor had made a private agreement. He said he was unable to say positively, although he had heard from reliable sources that it was Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf, former chief of the Austrian general staff.

The former Krupp director relates an incident following the outbreak of the war when the Emperor required all the German leaders to become involuntary supporters of his war policy. Assembling them as guests, he exclaimed suddenly:

"Now gentlemen, advance and as we grasp hands, promise me you will stand with me to the last breath."

Commenting on this, Dr. Muehlon says:

"The guests could hardly do otherwise when thus bidden by their imperial host in his own castle to shake hands with him and thus a vow was extorted which would be of value only if given freely."

Dr. Muehlon declares that the order issued by the Crown Prince of Bavaria to the troops in Belgium amounted to a command to give no quarter to prisoners. He adds:

"I have received a letter from the field which brings me the unheeded information that the Emperor has himself said he had enough prisoners and has told his officers he hoped they would take good care to make no more prisoners. This news is quite authentic."

"What a complement to the order of the Crown Prince of Bavaria and what a continuation of the Emperor's previous order to troops about to leave on the expedition to China: 'No quarter will be given!'"

Other phases discussed in the document are the methods followed by German foreign consuls in influencing embassies, spreading propaganda, governmental control of the press and the complete suppression of independent personal judgment. It also takes up the unreliability of the German military communications and the writer expresses severe criticism of the German aristocracy, industrialism and the hopefulness of the present conflict to place Germany in an enduring position over the destinies of Europe.

The chief significance of the criticisms and disclosures is that they come from one who occupied a foremost position in the public and industrial life of Germany.

In the course of his review, Dr. Muehlon takes up the subject of the guns made by Krupps for the Belgians, which were retained by Ger-

many and used by her in the war. His position as a director of Krupps permits him to tell how Belgium refused to accept the guns, which were for the defense of Antwerp, thus demonstrating that Belgium had no hint of Germany's purpose to begin the war. He says:

"Belgium drew virtually all her war material from Germany, and depended upon us for models and manufacture. Thus two eight-centimeter guns for fortifying Antwerp had been ordered and were ready for delivery. The earthworks at Antwerp, however, were not sufficiently advanced, and Belgium asked us to keep them, and shortly before the war even offered to pay storage on the guns if they were kept until it was convenient to accept them. The guns, therefore, were held, and when the war broke out the Prussian War Minister took possession of these valuable cannon, and turned them to his uses."

## VIENNA CONFERENCE HAILS MITTEL-EUROPA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday) — At another meeting of the Economic Union of the Central Empires, held in Vienna on June 1, a resolution was adopted expressing the conviction that the deepening and consolidating of the Dual Alliance would be beneficial to the people concerned and lay the foundation for a great Central European alliance.

It was in the Central Powers' interest, the resolution added, to promote the development of states arising in Eastern Europe, and the way should also be paved for establishing friendly relations with Russia. Meanwhile Central Europe must form an economic as well as a political unit.

The Bavarian Premier, Herr von Dandl, also referred to the imminent realization of Mittel-Europa, in an interview with the Nuernberger Zeitung representative. Mittel-Europa, he said, will come; has in fact already come. Not only has the political alliance become "rocher de bronze," but in fact the Central Powers will also form a solid front economically, without either party surrendering its individuality. The Minister was confident that all agricultural, industrial and commercial differences would be successfully adjusted, and said that Baron Burian was going to Berlin to complete the extension of the alliance.

A Vienna message, however, states that a definite settlement of all outstanding questions cannot be expected from that visit, as the clearing up of details will take time. A final agreement is expected shortly, however.

## ZIONISTS IN PALESTINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — A communication from the Zionist Commission dated, Jerusalem, May 26, states that Dr. Weismann, speaking at a conference with representatives of the Jerusalem rabbis, said the Zionists wished to develop in Palestine a modern Jewish life on a modern basis, and desired to devise means of reconciling the modern Zionist movement with the traditional and religious spirit represented by the Jerusalem rabbinate.

The rabbis agreed theoretically to proposals for the use of Hebrew in the yeshiboth and schools, and nominated a committee to discuss details with the Zionist Commission. The communication states that the conference should have a far-reaching effect on the Jewries of the world in connection with the Zionist movement.

## GERMANY'S FUTURE POSITION

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)

—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Secretary of Colonies in the German Imperial Cabinet, publishes a long article in The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, in which he claims it is absolutely necessary that Germany shall have complete commercial and maritime liberty and also that she shall have concentration of raw materials for the purpose of supplying the world after the war. In conclusion he says:

"At the peace conference we must not only demand these advantages, but command them by force if necessary."

## REICHSRAT TO MEET THIS MONTH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday) — The Austrian Premier has assured press representatives that the government is determined to convene the Reichsrat this month. The announcement follows a report that the government has contrived to effect an arrangement with the Polish deputies with a view to securing the passage of the budget, which was only voted provisionally before the House was adjourned.

## MEDICINE HAT HEADQUARTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MEDICINE HAT, Alta. — The headquarters for the manufacture of all shells west of Winnipeg will be situated in Medicine Hat in future. Manufacturers have received full recognition from the Munition Board in Ottawa and have gone to Washington to obtain orders, as there are none in Ottawa at the present time.

## MOUNT IDA SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass. — Thirty-eight seniors received diplomas at the commencement exercises of Mt. Ida School Wednesday evening. The presentation was made by George F. Jewett, principal of the school, and the address to the graduates by the Rev. Edward Cummings of the Union Congregational Church of Boston.

## "CAMPBELL MAKE"

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## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted in favor, 12.

Number that have voted against, 1.

Number that have yet to vote, 35.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 24.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 26.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 18.



## THE REICHSTAG PEACE RESOLUTION

Dr. Haas Defends It as Making  
for Recognition of Just Ger-  
man Claims to "World Pres-  
tige and World Influence"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—A defense of the Reichstag peace resolution contributed to the Berliner Tageblatt by Dr. Ludwig Haas of Karlsruhe, a Progressive Reichstag deputy, constitutes a convenient and comprehensive summary of the standpoint of those who still advocate the maintenance of the policy of which the resolution is the embodiment. Incidentally, it is valuable as an exposition of what, if extreme, Socialist circles are left out of the question, appear to be the most moderate views current in German political circles at the moment; and in this connection it is interesting to note that Dr. Haas himself declares that "the desire to secure the German future, and to secure for ourselves the world prestige due to our importance" is a universal one; differences of opinion prevail only as to the means to that end.

The favorable military situation in which Germany finds itself today proves, in the opinion of the opponents of the peace resolution, the article begins, "that that resolution was a mistake. He who in July, 1917, was guided by the thought that people should at last speak to people, and that in enemy countries those movements must be strengthened that were willing to put an end to the place of hate, will today still consider the peace resolution useful and good. The opponents of the peace resolution represent the matter as if there were an insoluble conflict between the employment of stronger military force and the declaration of a readiness for peace. That is untrue. The supporters of the peace resolution have always insisted that it is precisely our strength that permits us to talk of peace, and that the whole German people must put forth its entire strength until the enemy's war will be broken. We must be clear on the point that military successes have a particularly strong effect on the enemy people, especially when there arises among them the oppressive feeling that it is their own fault that they are obliged to make unheard-of sacrifices in men and treasure, and that, although the enemy had put forth the hand of peace, they have been dragged further by their leaders through the horrors of war with the result that the position has grown worse.

"A policy contrary to the peace resolution would have strengthened the parties friendly to the Entente and favorable to the war not alone in Russia; in the West also it would have aided the Entente. The current, and would have unchained still stronger forces of resistance. In addition to this, the psychological effect of military defeats would have been diminished to an extraordinary degree by the conviction that the prolongation of the war was due to us, and not to the enemy governments. Were we to suffer a military defeat, which God forbid, no German could assert that the changed situation had been brought about by Germany's own fault, that Germany had criminally stricken the hand of peace held out to it. Thus, quite apart from the pacification it effected of wide sections of our home population, without whose labor the war cannot be conducted, apart also from its effect on our allies, the peace resolution retains its great importance by reason of its influence on enemy countries. Even those who regarded it merely as a tactical measure in a temporary situation, merely as an offer that was to be accepted forthwith, and that was never valid in the eyes of the enemy, even these, assuredly, still have to consider whether the situation is changed to such an extent that, today, already, the peace resolution is to be regarded as superseded. Heavy fighting is still before us. Whether England, or whether merely the English divisions in the West can be decisively defeated, is a question that should not be easily dismissed. In any case, the military situation, even taking into account the hopes and views we have a right to entertain today, is still not such as to justify a shrewd annexationist politician in adopting a language that would strengthen and increase the enemy's resistance.

"There are at the bottom of the peace resolution, however, ideas that hold good permanently; considerations that commend the rejection of an annexationist policy as being in the interest of German world-prestige. In this connection also the opponents of the resolution are guilty of some of them. But the number of real pacifists among the supporters of the peace resolution is small. Even those who can be called as pacifists will not regard the future higher world-system, the creation of an international understanding, as something so assured that they would care to build up the German future on that uncertain foundation.

"There are also, however, among the supporters of the peace resolution many who are very far from following a purely pacifist line of thought. But one thing that pacifists and non-pacifists alike have in view is the security of the fatherland, and the strengthening of its position in the world. It is exactly from this point

of view, however, that the resolution derives its extraordinary importance. We want a secure and strong German future. That aim is not to be attained by any frontier alterations whatsoever, west or east; it can only be attained if we create a different world-constellation in which the German people shall acquire the position consonant with its working power, its will to work, and its cultural standard. Were anyone to demand that after this war everything should remain as before, there would be little essential distinction between him and those who want to secure the frontier by annexations. Little would be attained by some alteration of the frontier east and west, and by the securing of guarantees of some kind in Belgium. It is from the standpoint of a clear German Machtpolitik that the war aims of the annexationists are so extremely narrow; their realization, however, would prevent the establishment of a greater German world prestige."

Proceeding to illustrate this latter argument, Dr. Haas discusses at some length its application to "the eastern problem." "The treaty of peace with Russia," he writes, "has created the possibility of the frontier states separated from Russia entering into a close relationship with the Central Powers. Annexationist views interfere with the execution of this policy, however. . . . If we want to create on our eastern frontier independent states that will one day stand on their own side, not by reason of treaties only, but of their own free will, this policy (of a rapprochement with the frontier states) must not be crossed at the outset by annexations. In this connection let it also be said that the setting-up of these states on the freest lines possible is a behest of shrewd German policy. The freer they are, the freer shall we also remain; this freedom affords us the possibility of an understanding with Russia, should Russia again become a unified state."

"Then, then, is the great task before us," Dr. Haas continues. "The creation for ourselves and Austria-Hungary of a new world-prestige and world-position in a new world-constellation; the securing and maintaining by means of a wise economic policy of our influence as far as Persia, in an alliance of free states, in close confidential relationship with the Balkan states and with Turkey. What possibilities for German world-influence, and for a more intimate rapprochement between the nations as well, does not rigorous and energetic policy of the extension of waterways, of building rivers navigable and building canals, alone open up! It is when the immediate future of mankind is regarded from the non-pacifist point of view that one arrives at the conclusion that the strengthening of the German position in the east is not to be achieved by annexations, but that, on the contrary, a policy of annexation would do more harm than good."

"In the west, not France, but England, is the strong enemy. If we come to an understanding with England, or if, supposing England will not have it otherwise, we have brought about the last and final decision, France will no longer be a danger to us. Moreover, so long as Russia did not decide to fight at our side, France would never be able to risk a passage of arms with us even with the support of England. Why then we should invite the internal difficulties of an increase in the French-speaking section of the population of the Empire, is incomprehensible. Even the keenest annexationist will not be inclined to incorporate French-speaking territories in the German Empire unnecessarily. But stress is laid on the economic value of the Briey basin. There are capitalist ways enough, that could also be outlined in the treaty of peace, of securing German influence over that area."

"It has already been remarked that today it cannot be foreseen whether we shall be able to force England to make peace even by the greatest successes on the Continent. Still there is a possibility that decisive defeats will render the English people more accessible to reasonable considerations, and that thereby an overthrow of the English Government will be brought about. German-English understanding could be reached so soon as England is willing to recognize the just claims of Germany and her allies to territorial ownership, world-prestige and world-influence. Should England, despite the immeasurable injury to European culture, insist on the last and extreme decision—which, after the conclusion of the Continental War, might, perhaps, be reached only after the passage of years—and should that decision be in our favor, as we may well hope it would, since we should have freed ourselves from the burden of the fighting on the Continent—the decisive weakening of England would not lie in any form of annexation, but in the disannexation of British possessions in Gibraltar, on the Suez Canal, and in Egypt. That in any case, in the event either of an understanding or of a final decision, a compact German colonial area must be secured need not be enlarged upon. Equally must it be our task again to secure to the Turkish State the hegemony over Palestine and Mesopotamia."

Not only, Dr. Haas concludes, are the opponents of the peace resolution shown to be without the wide vision of its advocates, they also overlook the fact that it must be Germany's task to make moral conquests also. "After the whole world has been filled with hatred of us," he writes, "it will be necessary, precisely in the interest of our influence after the war, to see to it that false conceptions of German ways and characteristics are not strengthened, but removed, by the treaties of peace."

In the interests of internal peace, however," he adds, "it would be well to conduct all discussions as to the German future in the consciousness that the desire to secure the German future, and to create for ourselves the world position that accords with our importance, is universal, and that differences of opinion prevail only as to the means that lead to that end."

## GERMANY'S NEW TAXES CONSIDERED

They Are Characterized as Having  
"No Real Promise  
of Effective Results"—A  
Zürich Banker's Views

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZÜRICH, Switzerland.—Suffering, in a certain measure, as much as the actual belligerent states from the burden of increased national expenditure through the war, Switzerland is forced to consider very seriously the problem of how to add to her revenue. Hence it is only natural that the new and complex system of taxation now being introduced in Germany is attracting much attention in Swiss official and financial circles. Various comments in the Swiss press indicate that the soundness of the proposed German taxation is more than questionable, and it is also remarked that independent sections of the German press, too, do not hesitate to condemn their government's proposals, and characterize the new taxes as being all on paper and having no real promise of effective results.

Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a prominent Zürich banker declared that the actual yield from all these new taxes would be infinitesimal. "Taking the return at the highest estimated figure it will not," he said, "reach three milliards of marks, which is not nearly sufficient to pay the interest on the war loans already issued." Of course, the great difficulty is that, in Germany, all or nearly all the sound and reasonable forms of taxes are the monopoly of the various federal states, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Baden and the others. For imperial purposes there is practically nothing except import and excise duties.

Under the new taxation the import duties on tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa have been almost trebled. But for the present this will not have the least result, as owing to the British blockade none of these articles are now entering Germany. Consequently there is no possibility of collecting the 75 million marks which it was estimated the increased tax on them would produce.

It is somewhat remarkable that nearly half the new taxes on articles of consumption are on liquids, not excluding mineral waters. Only plain water seems to have escaped. The beer tax has been raised very considerably, but as the present output of the breweries is barely one-tenth of that in normal times the higher tax will yield no greater results. The same applies to the increase in the taxes on spirits, as at present the manufacture of spirits for drinking is prohibited. Consequently, the milliard additional marks which it is hoped to obtain from the increase in these "drink" taxes is at present illusory.

One of the most important new taxes is a heavy increase in stamp duties on stock exchange transactions and the sale and transfer of securities generally. This tax will amount to nearly four per cent of the amount involved, and will have to be paid by the buyer and seller together. Its effect must be to reduce the volume of stock exchange business very considerably and to lessen speculation, legitimate or otherwise. At present the tax will not be so severely felt when business is very active and stocks and shares are booming. Speculators now are hoping to make 10 or even 20 per cent profit on all their deals, and so they can afford a tax of four per cent. But in normal times the fluctuations in first-class securities are often much less than four per cent, hence there will be no business doing on the stock exchange in these shares with a four per cent tax to be paid. Bankers fear that the effect of this will be to drive business to the border neutral countries, and think that even the stock exchanges in London and New York will benefit from this high German stamp duty. Some of the German papers state that the war loans will suffer, too, as the stock will be less marketable.

The "war-excess profits" tax is another item which the German Government hopes will yield a big return of some 600,000,000 marks. But examined closely it does not look much more promising than some of the other new taxes. To begin with all private individuals are exempt; the tax will only fall upon companies and corporations. The rates vary from 30 to 60 per cent on super profits, but as the dividends are calculated on capital, including not only the actual capital, but also the reserves, the taxable dividends are greatly lessened, so that scarcely any concerns will be called upon to pay the higher rates of taxes. The scheme will set a premium on the falsification of balance sheets, of which so many instances have already been exposed in the big German war industries.

But the greatest new tax of all is that of 5 per cent on "turnovers." After July 1 every commercial transaction in Germany will be liable to this tax. It does not matter how many times the same article is sold and resold, the tax must be paid every time. Nor does it matter whether the profit of each transaction is great or small the tax is levied on the whole price. The tax will be severely felt in all manufacturing industries. Each factory or person handling goods, in the process from the purchase of the first original raw material to the final sale by the retailer to the consumer, will have to pay this 5 per cent tax, and it is easy to imagine how prices of manufactured goods will rise.

The economic consequences of this extraordinary tax are hardly conceivable. It should certainly have the immediate effect of driving out the mid-

dleman, the commission agent, and everybody else concerned, whose participation in the transaction is not absolutely indispensable. Then it will lead to a great struggle between the dealers in raw material and the final manufacturer, each trying to buy the other out. Manufacturers will also go directly into the selling trade and acquire their own wholesale and even retail stores, so as to avoid every unnecessary transaction. The effect of all this will be to create new and powerful trading corporations and to expunge of the middle-class dealers and storekeepers, who, in time, will be almost completely eliminated. Incidentally, the effect too will be to lessen the returns from this extraordinary tax, so that the government will be obliged to increase it from time to time.

The effect of this tax will be especially felt in what are known in Germany as the "home industries," that is, where whole families are engaged in producing articles for manufacturers or merchants, doing the work at home. Chief amongst these are the toy-making industry in the Black Forest, the knitting and embroidery industries in Saxony, the doll makers of Nuremberg, and the brush makers of Thuringen. All these products have been turned out at the lowest possible prices, the workers living in the simplest manner and being content with very small pay. The new tax will revolutionize all these industries which in time will be concentrated into factories. This will greatly increase the cost of production, and in Germany will lose all the advantages she has enjoyed in the past in the foreign markets, through these cheap methods of manufacture.

Finally, postal rates, which have been raised once since the war, are to be still further increased. The most important change will be in internal letter rates, which are to be made as high as those to foreign countries. German commercial interests are much alarmed at this, fearing it will have a very serious effect on several branches of trade. And in the end, and after all these disruptions of trade and industry, the sum total of the new taxes will cover less than one-fourth of the interest on the Empire's war loans. Where the balance is to come from nobody in Germany can tell.

## LECTURE GIVEN ON ELECTRIC SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—At a recent meeting of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, held at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, under the presidency of Mr. Alex. Cleghorn, a paper on "Electrical Ship Propulsion" was read by Mr. W. B. Hird.

Mr. Hird discussed different schemes that have been adopted for the electrical propulsion of ships. One or more of the following aims had, he stated, been held in view in carrying out all these schemes: (1) Speed reduction to enable the prime mover and propeller to run at their most efficient speeds; (2) variation in speed of the ship without alteration of prime mover speed; and (3) reversing without the need of providing special stern turbines. Electrical transmission might be either by means of d. c. current, or multiphase alternating current, but all those who had worked at the question of electrical propulsion for any but quite small boats had turned to alternating current apparatus, and usually to three phase current for effecting their purpose. Mr. Hird stated that the plan of changing the periodicity of the supply, which had been first proposed by Mr. Henry A. Mavor, was scarcely applicable to ordinary land installations, where the periodicity was necessarily fixed by the fact that the one supply was required for a variety of purposes. For a scheme of marine propulsion, however, it had many advantages. At least two generators had to be provided, and the number of poles and speed at which the generators were run were chosen so as to give suitable periodicities.

Mavor's proposals included the combining of the two motors into one structure. A single motor being built with two windings, one giving 40, and the other 60 poles, such a motor direct coupled to the propeller shaft, and with current from one generator at 25 cycles in the 40-pole winding, and from another generator with current at 37.5 cycles in the 60-pole winding, would run at approximately 75 revolutions per minute. To obtain a speed variation and run at a lower speed the four-pole alternator only was used and the 25-cycle circuit was connected to the motor 60-pole winding. The motor then ran at 50 revolutions per minute, and the higher periodicity alternator could be shut down. At the lower speed only one-half of the motor windings were in use, but this was no disadvantage in view of the reduced power required at the lower speed. As full speed and cruising speed could thus be obtained without the use of resistances in the rotor circuit a squirrel-cage motor could be used. Reversing was carried out quite simply by a switch.

Mr. Hird then went on to describe other systems of electrical transmission, referring to the different vessels to which these had been applied, and concluded by saying that while it would be presumption to offer an opinion at present as to what system was likely ultimately to be adopted generally, there were many advantages in the method of supply at different periodicities, and he hoped that this system, which would always be associated with the name of Mr. Mavor and with the Clyde—in which it had first made its appearance—would be given an opportunity of demonstrating its capabilities on a large scale.

A paper on "Some Graphical Methods of Determining the Properties of Superheated and Supersaturated Steam," by Mr. William J. Goudie, B. Sc., was also read.

## LETTERS

Pro-Germans in Airplane Work

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have noted with great interest and deep concern what you have written, both in the way of news items and editorially, regarding the business of building our battle airplanes for use in the great European War which is now our war, as well.

A short time ago I received a letter from a young friend of mine who is engaged in the making of motors for airplanes for our government. He was engaged here in a different kind of necessary war work, but left for this other city to better himself, as he thought, and still be in a work for the war necessities. I have seen "letters" in The Christian Science Monitor from time to time touching the many activities directly and indirectly affecting the war interests. It came to me that this letter of my young friend might be illuminating, and so I wrote and asked his permission to send it to you. Below is a type-written copy made from the original, which I have if you wish to have it for verification:

"As you know, as a machinist I left a large concern for a better position. The general manager of said concern gave me a reference to a builder of aeroplane motors. I had a long talk with the general manager of the new concern and was put to work. Everything went smoothly. I thought. In the meantime there was a new foreman put in charge. He immediately changed me over to another branch of work. This operation was supposed to take a good portion of the day, and I found that I could not possibly take that long, and then I was 'called down' by the workmen on this line of work. They asked me if I wanted to 'kill the job.' Of course I did not want to go contrary to the rules of the men; (showing you how ignorant I was of the way in which the German propaganda was at work)."

"The only way in which I was able to slow down on my work was to stop work, and that I was unable to do. Then, at a meeting, the men decided to 'make it hot' for me in every way they could, so by clever means they kept the work from me for a portion of the next day. So, not caring to work when I was not able to get along with my fellow-workmen, I decided to leave. In justice to the one who employed me, I related the conditions to him. To my surprise, he said: 'Mr. — I know everything that is going on in that department. When you came here with a good, clean reference, and after my interview with you, I decided that you were the man for the job. For this whole plant is almost run by pro-Germans, and that one department, especially so.'"

"Looking at it in this new light I was able to go back to work, for I knew that I was working for freedom for the United States. Then the men came to me and tried to make terms with me, they doing a little less time, and I taking longer, for I had doubled the output of the work. I left them alone telling them I had my work to do and said, 'You do yours!' and today there is not one of the old crew left on that line of work."

"A MACHINIST."

In a letter from this same young friend, dated March 11, 1918, he writes: "I once took a stand for the striker through ignorance of what was in back of it. But I now take a radical stand for the government and what it stands for."

(Signed) LENA MORSE WILSON,  
May 7, 1918.

## OPPOSITION SHOWN ITALIAN WAR POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Although the government has been supported by very large majorities during the recent session of the Chamber, the opposition shown by a certain number of deputies has been fairly evident, and some of the interventionist press has not hesitated to draw attention to the way in which Giolitti and official Socialists and other neutralists have acted together. The minority appears to be composed of official Socialists, Giolittians and a sprinkling of independent Socialists and Clericalists.

The Giornale d'Italia characterizes them as neutralists of every variety who are endeavoring to attack in the flank that war policy to which they dare not oppose a frontal attack. The way in which the Prime Minister has handled the matter, showing himself to be the real arbiter of the parliamentary situation is appreciatively commented on in the same paper. However the allied neutralists try to disguise themselves, their object, it points out, is always the same, to strike at the war and to strike at it through the men and the parties which brought about Italian intervention, to strike at it through the manufacturing classes who are producing the means for carrying it on, and to strike at it obliquely, or from behind, now that Taiton infamy has made it no longer possible to deny its righteousness and necessity. "If this is not defeatism," the Giornale d'Italia says, "we do not know what can be."

It goes on to say, however, that the great majority of the Chamber, under the firm guidance of the Prime Minister, oppose these attempts and will continue to oppose them: In its opinion.

Louise Day Putnam Lee

## INTERIOR DECORATION

4 West 40th Street, NEW YORK

on the much-talked-of party of Parliamentary Union, which numbers a good many followers of Giolitti among its members, has lost ground during the last session and will not play the same part in the future that it has in the past. It expresses confidence that the Prime Minister will be able to keep the ascendancy which he has shown he possesses over the national assembly and that he will continue to lead it in the right direction. Under his guidance it will, the Giornale d'Italia thinks, gain a higher position in the esteem of the country.

## CROP PROSPECTS IN MOROCCO FOR 1918

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

TANGIER, Morocco.—The Vigie Marocaine of March 7 publishes the opinion as to the 1918 crops obtained from M. Mallet, the "Directeur de l'Agriculture," who accompanied M. Cosnier in his recent tour for the purpose of examining the present agricultural prospects of Morocco.

During their visit to the various districts they had found the crops looking well, he said, except in the Fes and Taza neighborhood, where, owing to the clay soil more rain was needed than in other parts. If March rains were plentiful, despite late sowing, good crops might be expected. Owing to the lateness of the rains, the acreage under barley was less than in the previous year, but that under wheat was at least equal to last season. The wheat acreage might be put at over 1,200,000 hectares and a production of 6,000,000 quintals of cereals might be expected. The diminution in the barley acreage would, it was hoped, be compensated for by the late crops of maize, chick peas, and sorgo.

Stock had suffered severely owing to the lateness of the rains and the regular increase had been diminished by 20-30 per cent. The result would be found in the wool crop both in the number of fleeces and their quality, though the amount for export would be considerable. During the war Morocco supplied France with enough wool for the clothing of 2,000,000 soldiers. With reference to the above, it may be added that from the crops which are now well advanced, good yields may be expected.

## ITALY HEARS OF TRADE AGREEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Senate has appointed a commission of seven members to examine all the details relating to Italian exports during recent years which are being considered by a commission of 15 members of the Chamber of Deputies.

In answer to a question from Senator Maggiorino Ferraris as to how much progress had been made toward a commercial agreement between the Allies on the lines inaugurated at the Paris conference, Signor Cuffelli, Minister for Commerce, answered that the inter-allied conference of Paris of June, 1916, had considered economic agreements dealing with three different periods; the first comprising the present period, that of the war, the second the period of construction and transition, and the last that of an undefined number of years after the conclusion of peace. The agreements for the period of the war were in full working order, and were being put into practice daily in matters such as the prohibition of commerce with enemy subjects, the dissolution of contracts, the compilation of black lists, the regulation of exports to enemy countries, the sequestration of the property of enemy subjects and the provision and measures which the allied countries had adopted in common. The understanding arrived at concerning the period of commercial, agricultural, industrial and maritime reconstruction of the invaded and allied countries would be followed by a series of measures calculated to assure national reconstruction.

With regard to the measures of a permanent character to be taken concerning the post-war period, the Paris conference had agreed upon certain lines which the delegates of the different governments approved. These might be summed up by the proposal of mutual aid in the economic field and of a practical solidarity of industrial and commercial interests among the allied countries. As it had already been stated, the government would not make definite engagements for the future without receiving the authorization of Parliament.

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## NEW ORLEANS GETS NEW SHIPYARDS

Early Completion of Industrial  
Canal Over Four Miles Long  
Will Afford Sites for Plants  
—Four Are Already Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Four ship-building plants of large size are assured for the banks of the new \$5,000,000 Industrial Canal which New Orleans is building, according to announcement by the authorities in charge of the work.

The Foundation Company of New York has men at work on a plant to build steel ships for the French and American Governments, contracts having been signed for five 4000-ton freighters for the former, and negotiations still being pending with the latter.

The Jahneke Shipbuilding Company, which is now building Ferris type of wooden hulls for the Shipping Board at Madisonville, across Lake Pontchartrain from New Orleans, has obtained a site and is building a 10,000-ton dry dock and a ship repair plant. The Decatur Bridge Company of Decatur, Ill., has obtained a site on the right-of-way of the canal and will build steel ships. The first shipment of material for this plant is due to arrive this week.

The Doullut & Williams Drydock and Shipbuilding Company also has obtained a lease on a site on the canal right-of-way and will build steel ships for private interests. This company now owns a dry dock and repair plant at New Orleans, both of which will be moved from their present locations to the canal.

It is estimated that the Foundation Company will have its first ship ready for launching in about seven months. By that time, according to the forecast of George M. Wells, who is in charge of canal construction for the George W. Goethals Company of New York, which is digging and supervising the Industrial Canal, there will be 15 feet of water in the ditch from New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain, abundant water for the launching of the ships and the towing of them to the outfitting wharves at New Orleans or at other points on the Gulf as may be ordered by the Shipping Board. The whole canal is to be completed in an outside limit of 15 months, but the engineers intimate that not more than 12 months will be required to build it.

This includes a ship lock large enough to accommodate a vessel 500 feet long, a turning basin 1000 feet long by nearly 800 feet wide, and a canal 300 feet wide with a minimum depth of 25 feet, and 4½ miles long, leading from the locks on the Mississippi River to Lake Pontchartrain, directly across the lower or manufacturing section of the city.



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POSSIBILITIES OF  
UNDERSEA CRUISER

Marquess of Milford Haven  
Foresees Use by Allies of Sub-  
marine Merchant Craft—U-  
Boats Off American Coast

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The use of submarine merchant craft by the Allies is predicted by Admiral the Marquess of Milford Haven, formerly First Sea Lord. In a speech at Cambridge on Saturday he predicted further development of the submarine warfare in the direction of larger submarines with much greater cruising radius.

"Ultimately," he said, "we shall see submarine cruisers with heavy guns and torpedoes, protected by armor and with a surface speed equal to any existing surface craft. These new cruisers will require attendant vessels as eyes for offense and defense, the same as surface battle fleets have now, but these attendant craft will be in the air not in the water."

"In the construction of the larger types of submarine cruisers, the progress will not be confined by any means to the enemy navy. We shall keep pace."

"Unsinkable or unsunderable merchant steamers, at least for certain essentials or valuable cargoes, appear to be inevitable for the future, notwithstanding the increased cost and the decreased cargo space."

British officials have been expecting for some time that German submarine commerce raiders would appear on the American coast. In speaking of the possibility of this development they usually expressed entire confidence that the American naval forces would be able to deal adequately with the problem, and that the venture would not prove very profitable to the Germans on the final balance sheet.

The U-boat campaign off the United States cannot be kept up for any length of time, in the opinion of Archibald Hurd, the naval writer.

"There is no possibility of the enemy maintaining a long-continued campaign off the shores of the United States which would require a large number of U-boats," he said. "The diesel engine gives a greatly increased radius of action to big submarines. But New York is easily 3500 miles from the nearest German base and the return journey means a matter of 7000 miles, apart from the mileage involved in chasing merchantmen, so there is no reason to anticipate any such developments as have been seen in British waters and in the Mediterranean. The U-boats crossing the Atlantic must pass twice through the danger areas of patrols, aircraft and mines."

"As soon as aircraft of suitable types are available they can be used in escorting ships off the coast in association with such surface vessels as may be available, but I am afraid this method of hunting submarines will prove unproductive for the simple reason that only the very largest are able to operate so far from German ports."

"They will probably best be combated in the narrow waters adjacent to Great Britain through which all such raiders must pass unless they issue from the Mediterranean which is possible, though unlikely. The number of such large submarine, the Germans can build and man is limited. The losses during the past six or seven weeks have exceeded the resources of the German yards."

"As the defense of the United States against the German high seas fleet is maintained in the North Sea, as the Americans with rare and strategic insight have recognized, so the most effective measures against the long-distance U-boats must be taken on this side by increasing the number of aerial and naval patrols and by further developing the mine fields in the North Sea."

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—(By the Associated Press).—In a statement tonight, Archibald Hurd, the writer on naval affairs, took the view that the German submarine operations off the American coast were intended to try to draw American naval vessels from European waters. "The raid was not undertaken," said Mr. Hurd, "with the idea of obtaining direct military results, but mainly as a demonstration."

"The U-boats are having a very hard time. Since the beginning of March the enemy has had more vessels at sea than ever before. The number destroyed has been larger actually and relatively, and the loss in tonnage since the beginning of the year has been steadily reduced. American vessels have contributed materially in producing this result, as the Germans know. If they can ease the almost unbearable presence of American ships in European waters by a demonstration off the American coast, they will have achieved their main purpose."

"It is intended by the Germans to disarrange the plans of the American and British naval authorities for fighting U-boats where they are operating in large numbers and can be dealt with as experience has shown, with the greatest success."

"I do not imagine the American public will fall into the snare the Germans have laid, thus exposing their transports and store ships to destruction."

SHORTAGE OF METALS  
PREVAILE IN GERMANY

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—British Admiralty per Wireless Press).—The shortage of metals in Germany continues to give anxiety to the authorities there. The demand does not seem to have been met by the capture of "booty," about which so much has been said in German communiques. The Germans appear to have taken the spoils of the war lords so literally that the authorities responsible for the metal supply have had to issue an official statement on the matter. It says:

SHOE MEN CONFER  
ON WAR SITUATION

At Meeting of 215 New England  
Manufacturers the Adoption of  
a Good Shoe at a Fair Price  
Is Advocated by Speaker

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—That shoe manufacturers and retailers should keep in close touch with shoe trade regulations of the United States War Industries Board in Washington and make an effort to stabilize wholesale prices by the adoption of a good shoe at a fair price were points in the speech of Frank R. Briggs of Boston at a conference of 215 New England shoe manufacturers at the Copple Plaza Hotel Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Briggs went on to say that to the extent that this important war work is wisely carried on will the strength or weakness of the position of the shoe industry during the period immediately following the war be determined. Cooperation of the shoe industry with the government in winning the war and conservation through shoe repairing were other themes of speakers.

Charles H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company, asserted that if New England should lose its freight differentials, as now appears probable, the district will be deprived of one of the most important factors in its industrial competition with other sections.

John S. Kent, president of the National Boot & Shoe Manufacturers Association declared that he saw no reason why, with the naming of the National War Labor Board by President Wilson, the way has not been opened for a National Labor Board to continue not only during the war but thereafter.

Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, made a plea for a huge shoe trade pageant to be held in Boston either on the fiftieth anniversary of the association next year or in connection with the tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims, planned for 1920.

Brig-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commander of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., was the special guest. He was attended by Lieut-Col. A. S. Williams, chief of staff; Col. Warren P. Newcomb, inspecting officer, and Col. S. Field Dallah, department quartermaster.

General Ruckman said that when he was in the Southern Department the question constantly asked was in regard to the war lasting three or possibly four months, now that the United States had entered it. Now, after 14 months, he said, he felt that the war would not end before the close of 1919, and possibly the end of 1920. Of course, he said, let the end come when it may, the final decision will be in favor of the allied forces.

Harry I. Thayer, president of the New England Shoe & Leather Association presided and delivered an address of welcome, in the course of which he asserted that the watchword which would win the war was "cooperation."

VETO OF LIGHTING  
ORDER IS FAVORED

Finance Commission Does Not In-  
dorse Boston City Council  
Action on Gas Contract

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A Finance Commission recommendation that the Mayor veto the Boston City Council's recent order abrogating the contracts for street lighting with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, follows the Council's alleged attempt to help the lamp lighters working in the city to obtain an increase of wages.

The report of the commission filed June 3 finds that increased cost to the city amounting to at least \$250,000 would probably result from abrogating the contract, the only object of which action would be, according to the commission, to compel the Welsbach Street Lighting Company of America—a sub-contractor for the lighting—to reinstate a number of lamp lighters who struck for higher pay last December.

The report further states that the Welsbach lamp-lighters, who are now getting \$2 instead of the \$3 demanded by the strikers, are rendering satisfactory service; that the pay being for four hours' work a day only, is reasonable, since many of the employees have other work in addition, and that should the council's recommendation be ratified, the city's situation would be a serious one. It explains that a new contract with the Consolidated Gas Company must be at a far higher price than the existing one, owing to the greater cost of labor and gas, and it finds no satisfactory alternative for a renewal of this contract.

The council's order was made on May 27, 1918, when Councilmen Henry E. Hagan, Daniel W. Lane and Francis J. W. Ford voted against the action.

BIG LIQUOR RECEIPTS ALLEGED  
Service of the United Press Associations  
AUGUSTA, Me.—Twenty-five thousand quarts of hard liquor penetrated the prohibition defenses of "bone dry" Maine within three months, and were landed at Bangor, Attorney-General Sturgis declared today. He made the statement before Governor Milliken and seven members of his council who met here to try Sheriff Herbert White, charged with failure to enforce the dry law.

RULE FOR SOLDIERS' PACKAGES  
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Persons desiring to send packages by mail to friends or relatives in the United States expeditionary forces in foreign lands must show requests for such package mail from officers or soldiers, bearing the

COAST DEFENSE OF  
THE UNITED STATES

War Department Asks Congress  
for \$16,000,000 Appropriation  
to Establish Sixteen Balloon  
and Seaplane Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A \$16,000,000 appropriation for establishing balloon and seaplane stations to guard the United States against submarines and air attacks was asked of Congress today by the War Department.

The department desires to establish 16 stations, 13 of them on the Atlantic coast and three on the Gulf coast. Definite locations were not given. The coast defense plan as submitted by the department also calls for the establishment of mobile fortifications along the coasts by which guns can be transferred on railroads from one point to another to meet possible attacks.

The House Appropriations Committee, to whom the request went, was informed that there were in operation sufficient aircraft to defend the coasts adequately, but that the stations were needed.

Operation of observation balloons would be largely for signal purposes. The House Appropriations Committee, to whom the request went, was informed that there were in operation sufficient aircraft to defend the coasts adequately, but that the stations were needed.

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VOTE ON SUFFRAGE  
ISSUE PROMISED

Early Disposition of Resolution Is  
Urged—Delay Maintained in  
Order to Assure Passage

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A vote during the present session of Congress on the woman suffrage constitutional amendment was promised again today by Senate leaders.

Republican Leader Gallinger urged an early disposition of the resolution and Senator Sutherland of Colorado, for the Senate Majority, said it would be brought to a vote before Congress adjourned, but that friends of suffrage were delaying action because they lacked two or three votes necessary to insure its adoption.

"By postponement we believe its passage can be assured," he added.

Many Women Registered  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Returns have been received by the Woman's Committee on National Defense from 25 states, showing that 3,378,998 women have registered for government service, according to their varying qualifications. The largest number registered for industries, and the second largest for agriculture.

The census was taken by each of the states reporting returns, and involved a great amount of clerical detail. It was difficult to make it effective in some districts because of the prevalent feeling that the fact of registering rendered a woman subject to compulsory labor. Few states reported anything beyond the registration figures.

Pennsylvania, however, had a record of 1481 "placements" of women in work. A second registration drive will be undertaken in the early autumn, but will be preceded by a campaign of information. In this way it is hoped to get not only numbers to register, but to make a better connection between the worker and the job.

President Urges Suffrage  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Adoption of woman suffrage in Louisiana was urged by President Wilson in a telegram sent to the Louisiana State Legislature yesterday.

"I cannot help regarding the settlement of this question as of world-wide significance," said President Wilson, "and as affording a standard by which to judge our present interest in the complete establishment of democracy. I am moved to send you this expression of opinion by a very profound sense of the public interest."

SENATE ENGAGES IN  
A WAR DISCUSSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attacks on the navy for permitting submarines to sink American ships off the Atlantic coast precipitated a sharp debate today in the Senate.

Charges that senators invited the attacks by making inaccurate statements as to conditions in the United States were made by Senator Lewis of Illinois, in reply to a newspaper editorial read by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, which maintained the Navy Department had been getting ready to repel attack.

The U-boat raids were not attempted, Senator Lewis declared, until Germany was advised by inaccurate information that the American Government was "honeycombed with fraud" and "reeking with pollution and corruption; that the United States had no army or navy," and "that we had fallen down in every undertaking."

SECRET DIPLOMACY  
OPENLY ASSAILED

William E. Borah, in the United  
States Senate, Upholds Cause  
of President Wilson, Though  
Opposed to Majority Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fight for the abolition of secret diplomacy, so far as the United States is concerned, was opened in earnest in the Senate on Monday, when William E. Borah, senior senator from Idaho, introduced an amendment to the pending Underwood resolution, which curtails debate in the Senate. Senator Borah's amendment provides that treaties and treaty obligations shall in the future be discussed in open session of the Senate, unless a majority shall, for specific reasons after a division, close the doors. Several months ago, after the President had come out in an address before a joint session of Congress for "open covenants of peace," the Senator from Idaho introduced a resolution providing for the specific result aimed at in the pending amendment. The resolution never emerged from the Committee on Rules, it being known that this committee, with a Democratic majority, is opposed to such a radical departure in senatorial procedure.

This same committee, however, has now reported favorably a resolution drafted by Senator Underwood which would, for the period of the war, limit debate in the Senate to one hour for each senator in the general debate and 20 minutes on amendments. The resolution is now meeting with strong opposition, and without the help of leading Republicans it cannot be passed. Senator Borah will make the adoption of his amendment the price of his supporting the resolution, which the majority leaders are anxious to have passed. These same leaders, however, are opposed to Senator Borah's amendment, although in this particular the Senator from Idaho is only following the line of conduct outlined by the President in his address on Jan. 8, 1918.

In support of his amendment Senator Borah said in part: "The President in his message upon the 8th of January, 1918, among other things, said: 'The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this: 1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.'"

"No other provision or clause among the 14 separate propositions which the President submitted to the country and to the world as prerequisite to a permanent and abiding peace received more consideration and discussion in the literature of the world, particularly abroad, than the one which I have just read. There were many publicists in England who were open advocates of this policy prior to the beginning of this war, and they have repeatedly stated facts which, to my mind, justify their conclusion that if this policy of open diplomacy, of inhibition against secret understandings among different nations, of open consideration of all negotiations between nations had obtained for the last 40 years in Europe, this war would have been avoided. It was the secret and sinister combination of those who did not represent those who now must pay the taxes and carry the burden and fight the battles of this war which finally, in their entangling understandings and agreements, brought on this great conflict. The most marvelous thing, sir, of the Twentieth Century—a time when the trend is toward open, candid, democratic government—is that a few men have been permitted to sit about secret council tables and barter and trade in the lives, not only of individuals and peoples, but of nations, and to enter into treaties, alliances, and engagements which must ultimately result, if their ambitions were to be satisfied, in just such conflicts as the one in which we are now engaged. Anyone who is familiar with the history of diplomacy, the secret alliances and combinations and understandings of the supposed leaders or of the real leaders of Europe during the last 40 years, will find therein the secret of this conflict which is now approaching our very doors. And yet, sir, the most pronounced democracy of the world hesitates to close in upon this proposition and to announce, once and for all, that the people who pay the taxes and fight the battles and suffer and die shall know the kind of contract which we make with other peoples during the time that it is being made."

"It is a travesty upon common sense, it is a grim piece of humor, to say to the people of the United States: 'You shall know the contents of the treaty after it has been made, after it has been ratified. After you are tied and bound, shackled by the agreement, you shall know the contents of it, when you have no power to reject it.'"

"The time in which to turn on the light of public opinion and to put the negotiators who deal in the affairs of nations upon record is when public opinion will be upon those who are closing the negotiation and where public opinion will have the power to stay the combinations which are to gratify the individual ambitions of diplomats and leaders."

Senator Fall of New Mexico, who in the past few years has paid much at-

INCREASE ASKED IN  
JUDGES' SALARIES

Change Recommended in House  
Report in Behalf of Men on  
United States District and  
Circuit Court Benches

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Salaries of judges of state courts in many localities have been increased more rapidly than those of federal judges, with the result that men of high talent are attracted more readily to the state benches, according to a report today by the House Judiciary Committee, recommending a bill to increase the salaries of all United States district and circuit judges.

"It was shown to the Judiciary Committee that in recent years a number of able and efficient judges were compelled to leave the bench because their salaries were insufficient to maintain their families," declared Representative Steele, of Pennsylvania, in the report. "Many judges remain on the bench at great financial sacrifice, simply because of their devotion to their judicial duties and the honor of their judicial position. In New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the salaries of state judges have increased considerably more than 100 per cent."

The present salary of United States district judges is \$6000 a year and all circuit judges \$7000 a year. The bill would increase the minimum salary of district judges to \$6500 a year and provides a graduated increase based on the population of the district, with the maximum of \$10,000 a year. Circuit judges would receive \$1000 a year more than the district judges with the same provision of increase up to \$11,000 a year.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—High prices and accompanying inflation can best be combated by strict personal economy, and by a corresponding saving of materials, labor and credit by business interests and municipalities, Paul M. Warburg, member of the Federal Reserve Board, a former New York banker, declared in an address today before the national conference on war economy.

"On one side of the balance sheet of the world corporation," he said, "are all things consumed; on the other side are the dollars. If the dollars increase rapidly and if the 'things' do not increase, or if indeed they decrease, there must ensue inflation of prices. The more we save, the more do we increase the amount of 'things' on the one side of the ledger, and the more we may hope to succeed in keeping their prices down. The people of the United States who stand ready to give their all to win the war, will cheerfully forego unnecessary comforts and luxuries when once they fully grasp the real significance of economy in this emergency."

STRICT PERSONAL  
ECONOMY URGED

"BOMB" ONLY PIECE OF METAL  
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The alleged bomb found in a Boston mail sack sent to Colebrook, N. H., on June 2, was proved to be a piece of metal, it was announced by the post office inspectors today. The metal is a part of an empty cartridge cell, such as is used at Camp Devens in practice work, and it is believed that this was being sent by the friend of some person in Colebrook and that the tag fell off in transit.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The customs receipts in the Dominion of Canada for the first two months of the fiscal year show a decrease on those of the previous year. Last year the receipts for April and May were \$31,293,525, while this year the combined receipts for these two months were \$29,245,635. Embargoes on dutiable articles and the prohibition of the importation of intoxicating liquors are held to be chiefly responsible for the reduction.

APPEAL MADE ON  
RAILROAD RATES

Delegation of National Association  
of Commissioners Asks the  
Director-General to Make  
State Boards His Agents

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Postponement of the new freight and passenger rates, or modification to remove injustices and discriminations which threaten many shippers and industries with "commercial annihilation," was urged upon Director-General McAdoo today by a delegation of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners.

Mr. McAdoo was asked either to make state commissions his agents in bringing about necessary readjustments in rates or to require railroads to submit to the authority exercised by state commissions before government operation started in matters of rate and police regulations. No specific changes in the rate schedules were suggested.

"States have controlled interstate rates and fares for over 35 years," said the petition. "They have prevented discrimination, rebating, the evils growing out of the use of midnight rates and unreasonable or extortionate charges. They have prevented unreasonable rate competition. Their work has been of great benefit to the public, and also a protection to the carriers."

URGENT NEED FOR  
SECRECY IS SHOWN

Committee on Public Information  
Says Troop Train Movements  
Must Not Be Made Known

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fact that an attempt was made recently to wreck a troop train in Illinois was made known by the Committee on Public Information today as an example of the necessity for keeping secret the movement of troops from one part of the country to another. In a statement calling on newspapers to refrain from publishing any facts regarding troop schedules and the advance movements of troops the committee said:

"Attention of editors and correspondents is again urgently directed to paragraph one of the government's requests for secrecy, revised card of Jan. 1, 1918: "Advance information of the routes and schedules of troop movements."

"Information tending to disclose any eventual or actual port of embarkation; information of the movement of military forces toward seaports or of the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be drawn of any intention to embark them for service abroad; and information of the assembling of transports or convoys; and information of the embarkation itself."

## CANADIAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The customs receipts in the Dominion of Canada for the first two months of the fiscal year show a decrease on those of the previous year. Last year the receipts for April and May were \$31,293,525, while this year the combined receipts for these two months were \$29,245,635. Embargoes on dutiable articles and the prohibition of the importation of intoxicating liquors are held to be chiefly responsible for the reduction.

Chandler &amp; Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Extraordinary Values in  
Annual Sale of Hosiery

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Including thousands of pairs of silk, lisle thread and mercerized hose. Also, many pairs with slight irregularities are offered, irregularities which in no way affect the wearing qualities or excellent appearance of the hosiery; but as they are irregular they are priced low to interest all who appreciate opportunities for economy.

1180 PAIRS "OUR CENTURY BRAND" SILK HOSE—Slightly uneven. These include many of the fashionable colors, and white and black. Qualities which sell regularly at 1.65, 1.75 and 2.25. Sale price.....1.25

1200 PAIRS "OUR CENTURY BRAND" MERCERIZED HOSE. All are seamless and of exceptional quality. These are in black only. Sale price....3 pairs for 1.00, or, pair, 35c

1798 Pairs Mercerized and Lisle Thread Hose—Slightly irregular—either black or white in qualities which sell regularly for 65c and 75c. Sale price.....45c

Imported French Silk and Lisle Thread Hosiery—probably the only hosiery of its kind now in this country—just received and offered at actually

Less Than the Landed Cost in This Country  
All have the Paris openwork clox, all are black, and all show the French craftsmanship.  
77 Pairs French Silk Hosiery, with Paris clox—Sale price 2.45  
123 Pairs French Brilliant Lisle Thread Hosiery, with clox—Sale price.....1.55

## SALE BEGINS FRIDAY

(STREET FLOOR)



## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OPENS

### New Hampshire Delegates Refuse an Immediate Adjournment on Account of War and Take Up Taxation Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire's Constitutional Convention spent all of its first day in session Wednesday with a debate over whether or not to immediately adjourn on account of the war. The vote was finally 180½ to 167½ in favor of going ahead.

Three attempts were made to postpone the session. A resolution for a brief session to confine the activities of the convention to the question of taxation reform was offered by James O. Lyford, chairman of the Bank Commission, and was defeated. Another resolution to adjourn without doing anything was twice offered by Charles W. Varney, a member of the Governor's council.

Efforts to keep the convention alive were made particularly by the timber interests, who are very desirous of having an amendment to the constitution submitted which will relieve wild and forest lands from taxation. There is also a desire to provide for an income tax on intangible securities. The more conservative interests demanded immediate adjournment.

Much of the debate on the first day branched off from the question of adjournment to that of taxation reform. It was recognized that the effect of the war will undoubtedly be to require new and additional sources of revenue and perhaps make it possible to classify different kinds of property for taxation at a different rate.

Organization of the convention, which is composed of 437 delegates, was perfected with the choice of Albert O. Brown, chairman of the Tax Commission as president, and Judge A. Chester Clark of the Concord municipal court as secretary. Four delegates who were tied for election, were limited to one-half vote each, and there are two towns without any representation at all.

It appears now that resolutions will be introduced on the subject of classifying growing timber for taxation, providing an income tax on intangibles, the initiative and referendum, repeal of the anti-pension provisions and the popular election of judges. There is no limit to the number of resolutions that may be introduced, the variety of topics to be treated or the length of the session. It is not expected, however, that the session will last more than a week or 10 days.

A motion was entertained, during the debate on the question of adjournment until after the war, to abolish constitutional conventions by providing that an amendment be submitted to the voters this fall which will authorize in the future, the Legislature to submit constitutional amendments. This was also defeated.

## DISLOYALTY CASES IN UNITED STATES COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H.—The United States court is in session, considering a number of cases of alleged disloyalty. The Department of Justice has sent a special commissioner, A. W. Levensaler, who is expected to remain for some time in New Hampshire to uncover cases of sedition.

This commissioner has made public a list of things it is not permissible to do during the war. His list not only includes the conspicuous, generally recognized acts of open opposition to the government, but also the covert, insinuating, underhanded operations of secret friends of the enemy.

Judge Edgar L. Aldrich intends to pass sentence late this week on Gustave H. Taubert, a former Socialist leader in Manchester, who was convicted of violating the Espionage Law by a jury last month, and Sidney Mader of Berlin, who pleaded guilty to the same offense.

Testimony in the Taubert case was that the accused said "that all the Irishmen and Frenchmen were put up in front and mowed down; the war is being carried on for the benefit of J. P. Morgan; Morgan has a mortgage on the flag; that he would not buy a Liberty Bond because he could use his money to better advantage on a hunting trip."

The Department of Justice caused the arrest at Pittsburg, N. H., Wednesday afternoon of a couple giving the name of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, who were alleged to be soliciting funds for the Red Cross from house to house. Upon arrest they stated that they have been authorized by New Hampshire headquarters to collect for the Red Cross but the Red Cross authorities reported that they know nothing of them. They will probably be brought before the federal commissioner.

## REPRISALS POLICY UPHELD IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WARRINGTON, England—Lord Newton in the course of a speech delivered recently at Newton, near Warrington, defended the policy of reprisals with regard to the treatment of prisoners which the British Government had lately felt compelled to adopt in one of the military camps for German officers.

He explained that retaliation had been adopted because the Germans had persistently declined to remedy the grievance that existed in respect of a number of their prisoners in Germany. The German commander of the Tenth Army Corps was the man under whom the conditions under which their officers were living had been rendered

almost intolerable, and he was responsible to the Emperor alone. They had done all they could to get things remedied by representation and the usual methods, but had failed, and had been obliged to institute reprisals. He added that although at the beginning of the war British prisoners had been specially singled out for ill-treatment by the Germans on account of the resentment which they felt at Great Britain having ventured to enter the war, it was a complete fallacy to suppose that British prisoners were now treated worse than others.

Lord Newton went on to describe the different classes of critics of the government's action. One class protested violently against it as being an un-Christian act. Such criticism came partly from the church, but chiefly from those persons who had hampered their action since the beginning of the war. A second class was always clamoring for retaliation and consisted chiefly of people who had no connection with the prisoners at all, had no relations prisoners in Germany and were in no danger of suffering themselves. He believed that the general rule that ought to be observed was to treat prisoners well, but, on the other hand, nothing could be more idiotic than to announce to the world that in no circumstances would they indulge in retaliation. Occasions arose when it was a necessary duty to retaliate, but it was not in revenge, but in order to ameliorate the conditions of their own men. When once they had decided on it they must go on with it, and not take it up and drop it, as had been done some years ago. The mere threat of retaliation had effected the purpose that was required. They had applied that method, however, very seldom, and had not done so unless they felt sure of their ground. Without boasting, he said he could fairly claim that as a result of the action which he had persuaded the Cabinet to take in sending him and other British delegates to The Hague, thousands of British soldiers were now free men who would otherwise still be in German prison camps.

Organization of the convention, which is composed of 437 delegates, was perfected with the choice of Albert O. Brown, chairman of the Tax Commission as president, and Judge A. Chester Clark of the Concord municipal court as secretary. Four delegates who were tied for election, were limited to one-half vote each, and there are two towns without any representation at all.

## CANNING REPORTS FROM CANADA GOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—According to reports received in Montreal from all over the Dominion, the canning interests in Canada are expecting the biggest year they have had yet. With favorable weather till October the pack will be large enough to permit of foreign trade. In British Columbia the fruit packing factories are springing up on all sides, and the tendency is to firmly establish this industry in the fruit belt in the Okanagan Valley. Reports from the Atlantic Coast are exceedingly optimistic. The labor question has made serious inroads, but nevertheless the food control campaigns in the United States and Canada, and increased demand for packed Atlantic fish in South America, has given the industry a big impetus.

The inability to obtain sardines and packed small fish from the Scandinavian countries has stirred the sardine packing industries in the Maritime Provinces to activity. Newfoundland cod is in big demand, both salted and fresh. The packers in the big fruit and vegetable packing belts in the Niagara Peninsula and along the northern shores of lakes Ontario and Erie are working strenuously to live up to expectations.

Already a big demand is coming from Europe for canned goods, and even with freights at 9 cents a pound, it is considered very desirable to ship goods overseas.

## FRENCH-CANADIAN CORPS TO BE FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—Major-General Newburn, Canadian Minister of Militia, who, in company with the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, has been paying a short official visit in this city, aroused much enthusiasm among the French-Canadian population, yesterday morning, by the practical announcement of the creation of a brigade of their own nationality, which has been so earnestly desired.

The occasion was a reception tendered to him in the court house by members of the Quebec bench and bar, when, in the course of a reply to an address of welcome, delivered by the Chief Justice, Sir Francois Lemieux, he stated that it would be effected at the front by the gradual absorption of new units. The Minister explained that he had already communicated personally with Sir Edward Kemp, the overseas Minister of Militia, to this effect, and also that the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, had a complete and definite scheme whereby the soldiers of the Province of Quebec will not only be kept together and trained together in English camps, but, on their arrival at the front, they will find themselves among their own kin, under officers of their own language and race.

Any one, he added, who was in the least conversant with military matters would understand the impossibility of sending to the front as a unit, a company, a battalion or a brigade, such action would be almost a crime. On the contrary, new recruits were scattered among hardened and experienced veterans, and it was in accordance with this system that the French-Canadian brigade would be formed.

## ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS PLANNED

Service of the United Press Associations

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Mayor David E. Fitzgerald has written Washington asking permission to install anti-aircraft guns on East Rock and West Rock, each a 300-foot cliff forming parts of the city park system and commanding the entire city, as well as the harbor.

## NATIONAL PARTY LEADERS TO MEET

### Attitude of Organization in the Massachusetts Fall Campaign the Topic at Conference With Prohibition Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Political action of the National Party in the fall campaign in Massachusetts was to be the chief subject for discussion at a conference between leaders of that party and prohibition leaders scheduled to be held at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, late today. The conference was to precede a meeting tonight of the National Party of Massachusetts, at which the party's position in the campaign was to be considered further. Members and others interested in the work of the organization were invited to attend the meeting, also at the Twentieth Century Club.

Solon W. Bingham, a prohibition leader, called the conference together. The National Party plans to throw its weight behind such candidates for Congress as support the liberal policies of President Wilson, according to Demarest Lloyd, chairman of the Massachusetts executive committee of the party.

The party leaders will examine candidates for reelection in the light of their attitude upon woman suffrage and prohibition particularly. The financing of the war and government ownership of the railroads also will be given prominent consideration in determining whether or not a candidate will receive support from the new party.

The party leaders still keep an open mind on the question of running candidates on their own ticket this fall, in case they find it impossible to endorse any candidate of another party, Mr. Lloyd says.

Henry D. Nunn of Boston was scheduled to preside at the meeting tonight. Other speakers on the program included James Mackay of Boston, a scientific economist; J. A. H. Hopkins of New York, a former Progressive leader and now chairman of the national executive committee of the National Party, and Chester R. Lawrence of Boston, a Prohibitionist and Progressive.

## LABOR, CAPITAL AND BETTER AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—That business could not proceed as usual in the present war times, but must be systematized and coordinated in the same way as military activities, was the argument made by William Rutherford, chairman of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, at their annual meeting, when he presented his retiring address. Concentration of energies was the remedy he suggested for overcoming the difficulties encountered under present conditions. Mr. Rutherford expressed appreciation of the good work done by the Canadian War Trade Board at Ottawa and the Canadian War Trade Mission at Washington, which, he said, had greatly aided the industries in securing supplies and carrying on business. With regard to this he considered that the Dominion was too dependent upon foreign sources for its raw materials, and declared that the government should exercise wisdom in its taxation laws in order not to discourage foreign capital from investing in Canada.

A better understanding between capital and labor was urged by the chairman, who emphasized the fact that maximum production could not be obtained unless the efforts of masters and men were coordinated. In this connection he suggested arbitration as a means of adjusting industrial disputes, and by this means avoid that stoppage of production which had been so disastrous in the past in many parts of Canada and the United States.

In his annual report the secretary, Mr. W. P. Hughes, dealt with the necessity of taking steps for the re-education of returned soldiers into civil and productive life. He also pointed out the necessity of increasing facilities for technical education, not only for returned soldiers, but for the youth of the country. Manufacturers were fully alive to the fact that vigorous steps must be taken in this matter if Canada was to compete successfully with other countries, which were spending enormous sums to train their young manhood in the technique of industry.

It was decided to send a delegation to Ottawa to urge the importance of government action being taken as soon as time was ripe for it. Mr. C. Howard Smith was elected chairman in succession to Mr. Rutherford.

## AUTOMOBILE DRIVER ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The case of Randolph Ridell, 44 Langdon Street, who is charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, was continued in the Cambridge Municipal Court until June 14. Ridell was arrested shortly after midnight, after having been in a collision at the lowered gates of the Grand Junction Railroad tracks on Massachusetts Avenue.

## S. O. S. BOYS IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Nearly a thousand teen age Alberta boys have enlisted in the Soldiers of the Soil movement, and it is expected as many more will join. To date 610 boys have been placed on the land, and 228 are ready to go at the beginning of July. Excellent reports have been received from the several districts, says A. L. Marks, provincial superintendent, and in some cases remarkable progress has been made. One S. O. S. boy from Calgary went to the farm absolutely inexperienced, and within three days he was driving a four-horse team and in five days was handling a seeding machine, the most expert phase of spring farm work. Similar accounts have been received from other parts of the Province.

enced, and within three days he was driving a four-horse team and in five days was handling a seeding machine, the most expert phase of spring farm work. Similar accounts have been received from other parts of the Province.

## BOSTON PUPILS HOLD \$160,525 IN WAR STAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Public school children of Boston had invested \$160,525.55 in war savings stamps on May 25 last. The statistics of the subject, collected by Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, show that this sum was held by 44,620 pupils out of a total of 104,155. The highest sum of money represented by any one school was \$9619.84 held by 2174 pupils in the Oliver Wendell Holmes District, which has a total enrollment of 3675 pupils. George Putnam School pupils own \$6570 worth of stamps. Its enrollment is 1860 and the number of pupils purchasing, 952. The Roger Gould Shaw District comes next with the sum of \$6004.50, held by 1035 pupils from an enrollment of 1204 in the district. Fourth on the list stands the Bennet School, holding \$5041.50. The pupils owning the stamps number 876, while the school has 1388 pupils enrolled. The Lewis district has bought stamps amounting to \$4903.75. Its enrollment is 2250 and the purchasers number 1091. With an enrollment of 1801 the English High School listed 623 pupils as holding \$4134.51 cents in stamps. Dorchester High has 2451 pupils enrolled, and 769 owning \$3401.81 in stamps. Of the 860 pupils of the Public Latin School 449 have invested \$3594 in war savings stamps.

## EXAMINATION DATES FOR BOSTON SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Examinations of pupils wishing to enter the Boston Normal, Latin and day high schools will be held as in former years in this month and early in September. They are for pupils in Boston public schools who do not receive the necessary marks in their regular work and for students from other schools. For the three-year course at the Normal School they will be held on June 13 and 14 and for the one-year course for college graduates on Sept. 6 at the Normal School.

For admission to the six-year course at the Latin schools, examinations will be held June 7 and Sept. 3. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin School and girls at the Girls' Latin School. Candidates for admission to the four-year course in the Latin schools and candidates for admission to the general high schools will be examined Sept. 6 at the Normal School. The subjects will be English language, including reading, writing and spelling, grammar and composition; history and civil government of the United States; geography and arithmetic.

## NEW RAILROAD RATE LISTS NOT RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Copies of the new passenger and freight tariffs to become effective next Monday under the order of William G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, have not been received in Boston from Washington as yet, but it is understood that the increases will include a commutation rates near Boston. Officials of the passenger department of the different roads in Boston say that commutation tickets now held and which do not expire until after next Monday, will be good until used up, but further than that they can venture no information until they have heard officially from Washington.

It is expected the Railroad Administration will open a joint passenger ticket office within a short time for all the railroads now having offices in Boston at Franklin and Arch streets. The first floor of this building, which is 67 and 69 Franklin Street, has been leased for that purpose. Plans for amalgamation of the freight offices in Boston have not been announced as yet.

## SEDITION TRIAL IN BROOKLYN OPENED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After the prosecution charged that the defendants had conspired to foment resistance to military service through the writing of seditious letters and the circulation of "Pastor" Russell's posthumous book, "The Finished Mystery," attorneys for the defense declared they would show the writing of the letters and book referred to "was inspired by high and lofty motives," at the opening of the trial of Joseph B. Rutherford and seven associates in the Brooklyn Federal Court today. They were indicted for alleged violation of the Espionage Act.

It was decided to send a delegation to Ottawa to urge the importance of government action being taken as soon as time was ripe for it. Mr. C. Howard Smith was elected chairman in succession to Mr. Rutherford.

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## USE OF GRAINS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEXTER, Me.—Resolutions asking President Wilson to forbid the use of grains in the manufacture of beer were adopted at the ninety-first annual convention of the Universalists of Maine Wednesday. The resolutions also commended the government in its determination to prosecute the war to an uncompromising victory. It was decided to hold next year's convention in Augusta.

## USE OF GASOLINE UNAFFECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Restriction of the use of coal and fuel oil by private yachts, imposed through an order of the United States Fuel Administration, does not affect the use of gasoline launches or the use of gasoline or kerosene for any purpose, according to an announcement made at the office of James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England.

## POLICE MAY ASK FOR MORE MONEY

### Firemen Said to Have Asked Patrolmen to Join Them, but They Preferred to Await Results of Former's Petition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—It is understood that the committee which the firemen sent to Mayor Peters to ask for salary advances amounting to \$326,300, asked the police, to join with them in the demand for more money. The police, it is understood, maintained that they took the initiative last year in asking for more money and that this time the firemen would have to make the first move.

The police department, it is understood, will ask for raises all along the line should Mayor Peters grant the request of the fire department. At city hall it is not believed that Mayor Peters will be able to grant the request of the fire department because of the financial condition of the city.

The police department has in its membership a social club. It is not in the nature of a political secret society, like the Russell Club is asserted to be, but is informal in nature and called a social club.

Both the police and fire departments were given raises by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald in 1913, shortly before he retired from the mayoralty. When Mayor Curley assumed the Mayor's chair he cut off the raise granted by Mayor Fitzgerald to the fire department. As the police department is independent of the Mayor's power, Mayor Curley asked Stephen O'Meara, commissioner of police, to reduce the police department salaries. Commissioner O'Meara promptly refused. Within a few months Mayor Curley restored to the fire department the increase Mr. Fitzgerald had given to it.

It is declared that it was a plan devised in the councils of the Russell Club to get the police department to join the fire department in an effort to secure increases for every man in both forces. This would mean salary and wage increases for about 2000 men at the lowest estimate. At the rate of the firemen's schedule of raises police additions would mean an increase to the city pay roll of about \$700,000 a year.

## THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer, states that he feels satisfied that the federal government will at the next session of Parliament take into consideration the question of providing for the patriotic fund, (which fund supplements the government allowance to soldiers' dependents). Manitoba is the only province where the entire amount for the purpose of the patriotic fund is met by way of a direct levy on all the ratable prop-

erty in the Province. In other provinces where the patriotic fund has to be replenished by appeals to the public in the same manner as the Red Cross, it is felt that these popular appeals will no longer be responded to as the public now feels it is a charge which the Dominion Government should assume.

## EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

The Military Board of Inquiry, investigating the fire which on June 1 destroyed warehouses and other government property at St. Louis, valued at more than \$1,000,000, has caused the arrest of three men, all of them of alien birth.

A fire in a five-story Sleeper Street building in Boston today, which destroyed or badly damaged a quantity of supplies for the signal corps of the United States Army, started on the top floor from an unknown cause. One workman had visited the floor earlier in the day to open the shutters, and at that time no fire was visible. Most of the damage was to electrical goods.

## BRIEF IN BEHALF OF SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a supplementary brief filed today with the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee, counsel for Senator La Follette, brands charges growing out of the Senator's St. Paul speech as "frivolous" and "much ado about nothing."

The committee which is investigating the loyalty of statements credited to the senator is asked to dismiss the charges. The brief says that Senator La Follette's speech from beginning to end is an earnest exhortation to his hearers to maintain and defend at all costs our Constitution and our institutions.

## TYPESETTING MACHINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—Shortage of labor and agricultural prosperity have brought about the installation of a great many typesetting machines in the city and small town newspaper offices of Western Canada, said President D. K. Knott in his report at the convention of the typographical unions held here. The business barometer, he said, has risen considerably and many employers are preparing for increased prosperity in the future by purchasing new machinery. In the last year about 54 linotype machines have been installed in the three provinces. At present there are in the Province of Manitoba 92 linotypes, of which 35 are in Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan there are 63 and in Alberta 74.

## STOCK RESERVED FOR PROMOTERS

### Robert C. Hupp Testifies at the Emerson Motor Trial—Voting Trust Formed, He Says, to Control Corporation's Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A block of \$1,000,000 of the Emerson Motor Company stock was originally reserved for the promoters, according to Robert C. Hupp, Chief witness for the Government on Wednesday, who told of the beginning of the company and declared that the notion of producing a car at \$395 did not originate with him, but was brought forward by Nicholas F. Wilson, a broker, who operated under the name of C. R. Berry & Co., and who is one of the chief defendants.

Mr. Hupp said that Mr. Wilson and Col. Willis George Emerson, procured by Wilson to back the company, dominated its affairs during its inception. The witness said a voting trust had been formed to control the affairs of the corporation. Mr. Wilson also had charge of the sale of stock to the public. He said Mr. Hupp was the man around whose reputation in the advertising world a great deal of the Emerson advertising was centered. He declared that at the time when the Emerson Four was being advertised as the last word in automobile design, no Emerson car was in existence, and that the only design was a wash drawing which previously witness said was made for another firm's automobile catalogue.

He also said that the only basis for advertising that the car was the most perfect in design, durability and line, was the conversation he and other men interested had about it. He said that in September, 1916, he sold his 75,000 shares to Wilson at less than 50 cents a share at a time when the stock was being sold to the public at from \$5 to \$7 per share. At that time the company had made eight cars at a cost of about \$600 each.

## CAMP MEMORIAL UNVEILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Memorial Day at Camp Grant was marked by the unveiling of the Eagle monument, which was formally presented by the Camp Grant Memorial Committee, to be preserved for all time to mark the location of the great Illinois training camp. The monument stands in the center of a nine-acre tract, purchased for this purpose. Even though the camp be abandoned after the war the area is to remain as a miniature national park for a memorial to the men who there prepared themselves to take their part in the making of the world safe for democracy.

# "MASSACHUSETTS - THERE SHE STANDS!"

First in the Revolution!  
First in the Civil War!  
First to send State troops to France!  
Leader in Liberty Loan,  
Red Cross, and all other  
patriotic movements!

## BUT

Ranking only 37th among the 48 States of the Union in its support of War Savings Stamps.

We should hang our heads in shame if this neglect were intentional;

But, thank God, it is not.

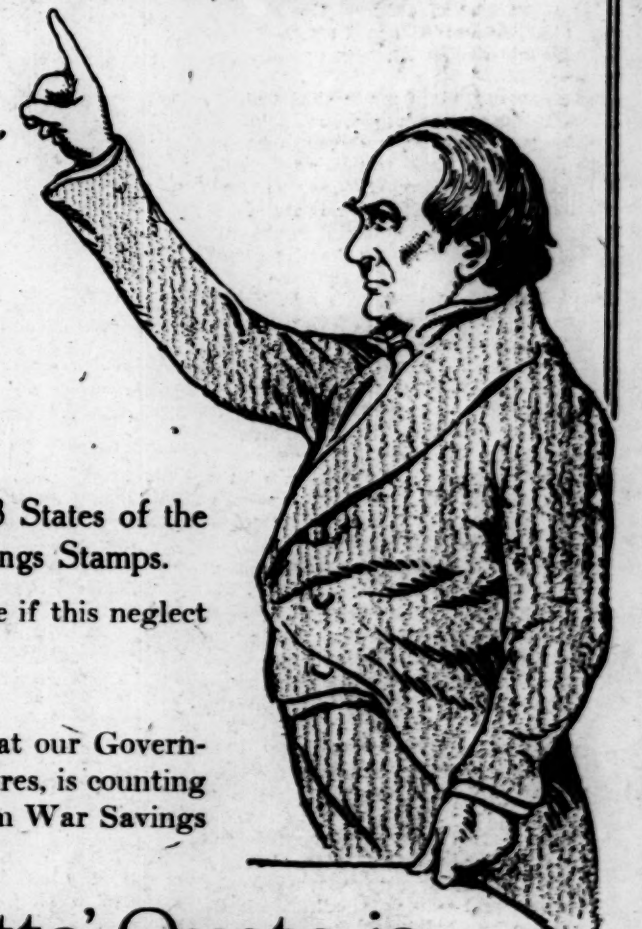
We simply have not understood that our Government, in planning its war expenditures, is counting on getting Two Billion Dollars from War Savings Stamps, and that

Massachusetts' Quota is  
\$78,000,000

She has bought only one-tenth of this sum. Let's not leave this to school children alone. Every last man, woman and child should help. During the Special Drive, beginning TOMORROW, JUNE 7, and extending to June 28, let's put Massachusetts where she belongs—

UP AT THE TOP—AND OVER!

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE,  
ROBERT F. HERRICK, Director for Massachusetts





## NIGHT RAID WORK AT CAMP DEVENS

Two Brigades Are Placed in Opposition to Each Other in First of a Series for Members of School for Sniper Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass. — A series of night raids, in which members of the school for sniper scouts are participating, has commenced here, work of this kind being practiced Wednesday night for the first time. The soldiers who took part in the maneuvers were from the one hundred fifty-first and one hundred fifty-third infantry brigades, who were opposed to each other, one being designated as an "enemy" force. Two patrols of scouts were operating for more than two hours, and they were constantly under the fire whenever sentries could detect their presence in the light made from faces and pockets which were set off every five minutes.

The maneuvers were carried on in the division trench area, and the men were in charge of First Lieut. E. G. Randall, a veteran of the Canadian Army, who was assisted by First Lieut. H. A. Smith, a United States army officer.

Members of the patrolling parties were concealed in a big excavation 12 feet wide and 8 feet deep which had been blasted out by the engineer forces, the trenches being marked by rows of barbed wire. Wire cutters accordingly figured prominently as weapons of the patrol scouts, and the course was outlined by means of maps and compasses. Capt. Norman Harrower, division intelligence officer, and members of the battalion intelligence platoons participated in the raids, and secured information regarding "enemy" movements.

Artillery maneuvers are being continued daily among the Lancaster (Mass.) front, and pieces of light field artillery manned by crews from D battery were active in the instruction work given on Wednesday. An "enemy" strong point with several machine guns halted the advance of the seventy-sixth division, but later the barrier was destroyed by the artillery. Fire was directed upon the "enemy" line, and finally the position was seized, and a new line was established.

Nearly 5000 aliens of this cantonment will become naturalized citizens within a week, the work of making out their papers and giving them necessary information and instruction being in charge of Lieut. A. A. Bancroft of the three hundred first infantry, who is assisted by a force of 125 enlisted clerks. Judge Morton of the United States District Court in Boston, Mass., will probably administer the oath of allegiance to the men.

First Lieut. Hugh B. Craig has been appointed a captain, and assigned to the three hundred first field signal battalion.

## Honors for Colonel Azan

Harvard Club to Unveil Portrait of French Officer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman and members of his staff of officers on duty at Northeastern Headquarters, U. S. A., have been invited to attend a meeting at the Harvard Club on Wednesday evening, June 19, at which time a portrait of Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan at the head of the French Military Mission in the United States will be unveiled with appropriate exercises.

Announcement is made that Col. S. Field Dallah, who has been in charge of the quartermaster department in Boston, is to be transferred, and Lieut.-Col. William C. Cannon has been ordered to take over the department.

Maj. Harry R. Beery has received orders to report to the commanding general at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., where he will be an assistant to the camp surgeon.

Maj. Frank Geere, formerly stationed in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., has received orders to report for coast artillery service at Los Angeles, Cal.

Sgt. Russell C. Goldsmith of the quartermaster department has received a promotion to top sergeant. His home is at 152 Larchmont Street, Dorchester, and he has been in army service since June 25 of last year.

Capt. Edmund J. MacIvor, commanding the training detachment at the Franklin Union has extended an invitation to officials in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., to attend the graduation exercises at that institution this evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Later there is to be an entertainment program with the serving of refreshments. The class numbers 250 members, all of whom were selected from among the drafted men at Camp Devens and other army cantonments, and are men having a special aptitude along mechanical lines.

Lieut. W. A. MacCormack at the army recruiting office has received a promotion to a captaincy and has been assigned to Ft. Strong.

## Large Call to Camps

Result of Speeding-Up Process in Sending Troops Overseas

Service of the United Press Associations  
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Four hundred thousand Americans will enter training camps this month. With a call for 200,000 drafted men today, covering the closing days of the month, the total was brought up to the 400,000 figure. This unexpectedly large call is a direct result of the speeding-up process in sending troops overseas.

The War Department is developing plans for the first "combing out" within classes 3 and 4. The proposal

is to weed out men for Class 1 whose claims to exemption are not sound. It became known today that President Wilson is carefully studying the compulsory labor laws of Maryland and New York. It is believed this is a forerunner of extension of the "work or fight" order.

## Naval Sections Visited

Officials Return to Boston After Fortnight's Absence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — Capt. James P. Parker, N. N. V., military chief in the first naval district, and Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Snow have returned from an official inspection of naval sections throughout the district, having been absent for the past fortnight. These include Machias, Bar Harbor, Bath, and Rockland, Me., and other points, and later the journey was continued to Nova Scotia where Captain Parker and Lieutenant Snow were in conference with officials of the Canadian Government.

Lieut. L. M. Little J. G. who is arranging details of the naval celebration on Saturday was in conference with Lieut. Albert Chapman of the Metropolitan Park police at his headquarters at the Charles River dam today, and who promised the cooperation of his assistants in making the event a success. A large attendance is already assured with the presence of many naval officers throughout the first naval district.

Lieutenant Little has a large number of entries in the competitive events planned, and a special feature will be made of water sports which will be of a varied and interesting nature. Medals of an appropriate design will be presented to the winners, and the entire affair will convey an excellent idea of navy personnel in its various departments. Decorations in the national colors will contribute to the attractiveness of the affair, and six bands will furnish a program of patriotic music.

## Merchant Marine Apprentices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — Merchant marine apprentices who are in training on the steamship Governor Cobb, which arrived in Boston on Wednesday, were given a vaudeville entertainment on Wednesday night in recognition of their coaling the ship when no other help was available at Newport News, Va., a few days ago. The program was presented by members of the Boston Society of Architects, and it was much enjoyed by the apprentices.

Apprentices on the United States Shipping Board training ships of the Atlantic squadron have been given the use of the United Service Club on Boylston Street, this offer of hospitality coming to Mrs. Henry Howard, wife of the director of the Shipping Board recruiting service, who has charge of social activities at the training base here, from Frank Locke, president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. The offer also includes the use of the hostess rooms conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association in cooperation with the war camp community service. Greater recognition of the work of the men of the merchant marine is being accorded them wherever the Shipping Board has its training ships, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

## SUGAR FIRM FINED FOR LAW VIOLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Federal Food Board has ordered the sugar firm of Jaburg Brothers to give \$20,000 to the Red Cross in lieu of suspension of their business for violating the Food Administration rules. The board believed that suspension would disrupt the business. The firm sold sugar above the margin fixed by the board and the fine represents both the penalties of the excess profits. This is called the heaviest penalty for profiteering yet recorded.

## Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE EXERCISES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Thirty-eight men comprising the smallest class in many years, received diplomas at the commencement of the Y. M. C. A. college here today. The class originally numbering more than 100 has been reduced by enlistments and the demand for war workers. Fifteen men were graduated in the secretarial and 23 in the physical course. S. K. Ratcliffe, of London, England, was the commencement speaker. At the commencement dinner tonight Herbert L. Pratt of New York will preside and the speakers will include Franklin A. Gaylord, for ten years senior secretary of the Russian Y. M. C. A. at Moscow.

## A NEIGHBORLY ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
REGINA, Sask. — Appreciation of a practical kind has been shown by farmers of the Edam district to a returned soldier who sold his livestock early in 1916, and abandoned his farm to fight for the Allies. He was wounded at Lens and on his return a few days ago to his old farm, which in his absence had gone out of cultivation, he found 17 neighbors with 60 head of horses at work. They plowed, harrowed and packed 40 acres of land in six hours.

## CITIES SERVICE COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y. — During the first three months of 1918, the subsidiary oil companies of the Cities Service Company produced 4,250,000 barrels of oil. Recently the Empire brought in three large wells, each of which is better than 4000 barrels a day.

## NEW JERSEY TROLLEY STRIKE

NEWARK, N. J. — Trolley service in Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Passaic, New Brunswick, Plainfield and West Hoboken was curtailed today by a strike for higher wages.

## SUPREME DUTY IS TO END PRUSSIANISM

Secretary Lansing and Lord Reading See Victory for Allies — Both Honored With Degrees by Columbia University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, N. Y. — Almost at the moment when some newspapers were publishing a report that Count von Hertling would soon announce the peace terms Germany was now willing to discuss, Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, was saying at the Columbia University alumni luncheon: "It is the supreme task of civilization to put an end to Prussianism. To listen to proposals for a Prussian peace, to compromise with the butchers of individuals and of nations so that they would by agreement gain a benefit for their crimes, would be to compound an international felony, which this Republic will never do. Prussia wickedly sought war, and Prussia shall have war and more war, until the very thought of war is abhorrent to the Prussian mind. So I read the spirit of America. So I read the supreme purpose of the Allies. Victory lies before us, and beyond victory a just and enduring peace. Until that peace is sure, America cannot and will not put aside the sword. Let us keep our banners unfurled and our trumpets sounding to battle until victory is achieved."

The university's commencement exercises yesterday were marked by vigorous expositions of those altruistic purposes and that stern determination to fight on to a victory for all humanity which inspire the sacrifices being made daily by the opponents of Germany and her allies. These expositions were delivered with ringing emphasis by Lord Reading, British High Commissioner to the United States, and Secretary Lansing, both of whom received the honorary degree of doctor of laws, France was also honored by the university, which conferred degrees upon Justin Godart, member of the French Chamber of Deputies and Undersecretary of War, sent across the Atlantic by his government to thank America for the help she is giving France; Fernand Baldensperger, professor at the Sorbonne; Paul Perigord, a lieutenant in the French army, and l'Abbe G. Benjamin Cabanel, chaplain sixty-sixth division, Chasseurs Alpins.

Degrees were also conferred upon Francis Markoe Scott, former justice of the New York Supreme Court; T. Tertius Noble, organist and composer, and Jonas Waldo Smith, engineer.

At the alumni luncheon Lord Reading said that come what may, there could be but one end to the war, a victory sought in order that "we may proclaim to all humanity that justice and freedom are the supreme desire of the world."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, said in part: "The heart of man has made an articulate cry, and the world has heard it. It is a cry for those fundamental things that lie at the very foundation of a reasonable and a moral life. It is a cry for the protection of the weak against the strong. It is a cry for the enforcement of human law and for the establishment of human justice. It is a cry for the protection of a nation's plighted word against those who would treat it, when convenience demands, as only a scrap of paper. It is a cry for freedom, for liberty, for opportunity to live a life of one's own choice and making, provided only that every other man's equal right be not restricted thereby."

The call of the coming future is powerful beyond all compare. The joy of living, when there is so much to do, should spur on those who are to become leaders of the next generation; for these are to be charged with almost incredible responsibility for guiding the world in search of its new accomplishments and its new purposes. All knowledge, all training, all capacity, are now being consecrated to this great aim."

The university conferred 1495 degrees in course, 17 certificates to students who have left to join the colors, and 415 diplomas in the teachers' college.

## ACTIVITIES OF SUSPECT LOOKED INTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — An investigation into the activities of Frederick W. Grigg of Newton, said to be an amateur botanist, in the vicinity of radio stations on Cape Cod recently, which resulted in his arrest as a suspected spy on a Boston-bound train on Wednesday, was begun today by United States officials. When a provost guard boarded the train at West Barnstable and notified Grigg that he was under arrest, the latter resisted and it was necessary to handcuff him.

Numerous maps, charts and notebooks were found in his possession, and several persons who had been watching him and who had called the attention of the railroad officials to his work, declared that he had been investigating the harbor of Provincetown and the radio station at Highland Light. Friends of Grigg claimed that he had been engaged in botanical research on Cape Cod.

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT HAYS DINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, N. Y. — A dinner given by the Republican Club on Wednesday night in honor of Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, turned into an ovation for Theodore Roosevelt, who entered the

club for the first time since 1912, and said, in part:

"Freedom stands with her back to the wall, and the supreme duty is to put every ounce of energy into seeing that she is not conquered. When we come to a showdown, I don't care a snap of my fingers what party a man belongs to. If he stands for the United States, I'll stand by him. There is room in this country for but one kind of an American, a real American, and for but one language, English."

## NAVAL CADETS ARE GRADUATED

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood Presents Diplomas at Exercises Held in Sanders Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — In presenting diplomas and commissions as ensigns to 130 men graduated this afternoon from the United States Naval Cadet School at exercises held in Sanders Theater, Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, paid a tribute to the good work the graduates have been doing during the past few months, and also extended appreciation through President Lowell to the fellows of Harvard University for their patriotism in granting the use of the University buildings to the navy in this great emergency.

In speaking to the men he said: "You are entering a profession of which the country is justly proud. We who serve in it also take great pride in it and its reputation, and we glory in the deeds of those who have made it what it is today. It therefore behooves you as the younger members of this profession to so regulate your conduct that it shall only bring honor to you and to the uniform which you wear."

"Observe carefully the work and decisions, the general behavior and carriage of those who are your superiors; be respectful to them at all times, be courteous to all; be considerate of your juniors, and above all, remember that the true officer must always be the 'little father' to his men. As you grow older, you will appreciate the fact that a contented ship's company is almost always an efficient one, and that when your men contented you must give them the thought and consideration which is their due. Your aim should be to handle men, and to accomplish this avoid nagging them or asking questions which will incite them to insubordinate replies. You must endeavor to keep up the morale of your men under all conditions and circumstances. Be consistent in your conduct and decisions above all things, be just and merciful, avoid discussions of your seniors at all times, and encourage criticism only when it is intended to advance the service which you may be performing."

"Your duty must always be first, but with that duty must be coupled good common sense, and when performing that duty you must do it with as little disturbance to those around you as possible. Be modest, be unassuming, quiet and dignified in your manner, but be firm. Only your best should satisfy your own conscience and sense of duty."

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Edward C. Moore, and others who made addresses were Comdr. Charles B. Lundy and President Lowell. Music was given between the addresses, and there was a large attendance present. Among the men receiving commissions were Harrie H. Darnum, captain of the 1916 Harvard football team; Edward L. Casey, a star half-back on the same team, and William J. Murray and Thomas W. Enright. Leonard Opyck of New York City ranked first in the class. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1917 and is a Phi Beta Kappa man. Clement H. Watson of Cambridge holds second place, and Sumner A. Mead of Arlington, Mass., is in third place.

## INDIAN ANTI-DRAFT FEELING QUELLED

HENRYETTA, Okla. — Likelihood of an anti-draft uprising among Indians and Negroes and those of mixed Indian and African blood in the old Hickory Stamping Grounds was dispelled today, when the Henryetta company of home guards, led by Lieut. Ray Wise, returned here with word that the malcontents had promised to disperse their bands and would not attempt any trouble. For some time there have been reports that enemy agents were seeking to incite the Indians against the draft. The movement, according to officials, was started by a Creek woman who has been making speeches to the Creeks, telling them their young men need not obey the draft summons.

## GREETINGS TO SUFFRAGISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, N. Y. — Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, English suffragist leader, has arrived in America to bring to suffragists here the greetings of the patriotic women of England, all of whom, she says, are bent on but one thing, the winning of the war.

## IRIS EXHIBITION

BOSTON, Mass. — The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will give an exhibit of irises, rhododendrons and other seasonal flowers at Horticultural Hall next Saturday and Sunday. The exhibition is free and will be open Saturday from 12 to 6 and Sunday from 1 to 6 o'clock.

## AUSTRALIA

HONOLULU, HAWAII, NEW ZEALAND  
CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE  
Largest, Newest, Best-Equipped Steamers  
For fares and sailings apply Canadian Pac. Ry. 255 Washington Street, Boston, or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

## WOMEN'S CLUBS CLOSE CONVENTION

Organization Pledges Itself Anew to Support of the Administration in Prosecution of War, at Its Final Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — With presentation of the newly elected officers and adoption of the final report of the resolutions committee, in which the association pledges itself anew to the support of the United States in the prosecution of the war, the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs closed its twenty-sixth annual convention in the Arlington Street Church, Boston, at noon today.

The report of the election committee showed all the nominees, as announced on Wednesday, to be elected. Reporting for the civics committee Mrs. Frederic G. Smith stated that the proper housing of war workers had received special emphasis by the committee in the latter part of its year's work. Decent quarters for war workers she declared to be absolutely essential to the winning of the war. It reserved the power of the workers and prevented them from restless moving about from one place to another. Building operations of the civilian population should be up to the standard of government work, she said. Under the head of civic improvement she said that homes and towns should be so cleaned up as to make them equal to the standards being taught to the soldiers. She urged the employment of policemen, or special or social welfare workers with equal authority, to meet the special conditions developing by reason of the war.

The president, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, announced that a \$3000 scholarship fund had been established as a memorial to Mrs. May Alden Ward, for the purpose of educating young women for self-support. Dr. Mary Wilcox outlined a plan for Americanization work to be carried on. The work of the general committee would be supplemented by that of sub and local committees, she said, and also by committees of women representing the different races, each to work for its own.

At Wednesday's meeting a resolution was adopted asking the cooperation of Senators Henry C. Lodge and John W. Weeks in the passage of such legislation as will continue to make effective the provisions of the National Child Labor Law; another declaring that women should receive for their work the same wages that are paid to men for equal or similar work; and a third urging every club to include in its program study "which shall make clear the international policy which alone can make the world safe for democracy."

Mrs. E. W. Engler, chairman of the civil service reform committee, said that policemen are employed by Haverhill, Holyoke, Salem, Lynn, Lowell, New Bedford and Worcester and that in Salem they are serving without pay. Boston, Cambridge and Fall River are considering employing them. Reporting for the endowment fund Mrs. Royal Whiton stated that contributions to it make a total of about \$6100.

The Wednesday evening meeting was addressed by S. K. Ratcliffe, England. "The real and main reason why we (England and the United States) are not yet completely together is that there remains a doubt as to our and your disinterestedness in this war," he said. "We are not in it any more than you are for material purposes and material gains. The

—of course  
you'll be glad  
to know how  
to make  
delicious  
dishes  
from left-overs

It is easy to make delicious appetizing dishes from the left-overs that might otherwise be thrown away, by combining them with Knox Sparkling Gelatine.

Mrs. Knox's new book, "Food Economy" contains many recipes that will help the thrifty housewife to keep her pledge to Mr. Hoover. Many food economists and domestic science teachers are recommending Knox Sparkling Gelatine as a most valuable contribution to the food conservation movement.

Get a copy of "Food Economy" free from your grocer. If he cannot supply you, send us his name and address on a post card and we will forward a copy direct to you.

CHARLES E. KNOX GELATINE CO.  
INC.  
300 Knox Avenue, Johnston, N. Y.

**KNOX**  
SPARKLING  
GELATINE

heart and mind of the British people in this struggle are one with your people and with the President of the United States whenever he declares the policy of America and of the Allies, and that is why we have found in him a leader whom we trust and follow. Great Britain and America are rightly together for a single purpose and a single aim—to secure a victory which shall record the decision of free people, to bring not only the end of the war and a peace agreed upon, but a peace which as far as possible shall remove the causes of international bitterness and international struggle."

## REGISTRATIONS IN BOSTON ABOUT 8000

Partial Returns From Various Parts of Massachusetts Indicate Fewer Than Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — Between 7000 and 8000 young men who have just reached the age of 21 years registered in the 25 divisional registration offices in Boston on Wednesday, and partial returns from various parts of Massachusetts indicate that the number of registrations will be considerably less than was expected. This is partly due, it is stated, to the large number of young men who ordinarily would have been obliged to register, but who have previously signed up in some branch of the service, particularly the navy. As a rule, young men expressed a willingness and even a desire to register, and throughout the day they visited their registration points, a large per cent visiting headquarters in the late afternoon and early evening after their work for the day was over. In several instances interpreters were needed.

Throughout the State it is estimated that about 38,000 men registered, although a few returns are yet to be received.

In Lynn, Mass., 70 aliens were registered, and the list totaled 531. Springfield, Mass., was 600 behind the first estimate, with a total of 911 men. In Chicopee, Mass., 246 men were registered, and in Marlboro, Mass., 179 had visited headquarters when the registrations period ceased. Other places report the following figures: Haverhill 358, Everett 257, Brookline 119, Somerville 544.

A feature of the day at the headquarters of Division 8 Draft Board, at 1 Beacon Street, Boston, was the presentation of a flag from members of the Legal Advisory Board, of which Everett W. Burdett is chairman. The exercises were attended by members of the two draft boards, and by visitors from the State Census Office. For the present, the banner will remain in a brass standard in front of the chairman's desk.

## PACIFICISM IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
FRAMINGHAM, Mass. — Resolutions protesting any pacific attitude on the part of Unitarians with regard to the war were adopted by the Middlesex South Conference of Unitarian Churches held here Wednesday. The Rev. Horace G. Gale was reelected president of the conference.

Exhibits of headless copper nails, to be driven into fruit trees to cause them to wither, and emery dust for pouring into machinery, were identified as coming from the desk of Glenn Roberts, a defendant, taken in the I. W. W. raid at Fresno, James Elliott and Charles McWhirt, taken in the same raid, were others of the order connected with the I. W. W. program in the day's testimony.

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the largest return, Tom?"  
"Thirty Dollars  
old man—today—and here's the records in my  
little book to PROVE it!"

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## VOTES FOR WOMEN IN ITALIAN CHAMBER

Discussion on the Issue Is Postponed but the Prime Minister, Signor Orlando, Announces His Conversion

Rome, Italy.—The last day of the recent session of the chamber was devoted to the discussion of the bill for extending the franchise to youths serving in the army, even if they had not yet attained their majority. The project had been advocated by Signor Salandra, who also favors the reduction of the age at which men are eligible to become deputies to that of 25 years. The discussion of this change, as well as that of certain other electoral reforms, including the question of women's suffrage was, however, postponed at the instance of the Prime Minister.

In an interview recently published in the Giornale d'Italia on the subject of his proposed electoral reforms, Signor Salandra declared that, although he had been against the extension of the suffrage to women when the matter was brought forward by Baron Sonnino, he recognized that the problem of votes for women, like many other problems, had matured very rapidly during the war. He did not, however, consider that a question of such complexity could be discussed during the few days that remained of the present meetings of Parliament.

Signor Orlando, who opened the debate, deprecated the discussion of the various projects for electoral reforms, other than that for extending the vote to the young combatants, which had been brought forward by different deputies. It was not, he said, that he disagreed with those who had brought them forward, but they must remember the times through which they were passing. He did not think the moment a propitious one for a thorough review of the electoral laws, and he must ask to be allowed to say that that Chamber might not be the best fitted to deal with the coming new epoch. On the subject of women's suffrage, the Prime Minister said that the tradition of the woman who was contented to spin wool still affected their thoughts of women and, thinking of woman in the light of their recollections of their mothers, they saw that she had had no need of the vote, and that if she had ever voted it would have been as a wife through her husband, a mother through her son, a daughter through her father. That tradition had now been confused by the rush of events, the difficulties of existence, and the absence of men. The pressure of the war had transformed patriarchal ideas about women. Thirty-six years ago, Signor Orlando said, he had written a book against the extension of the vote to women, but today, when he saw women involved in the daily struggle for existence, he did not hesitate to say he had changed his opinion.

Was the Chamber, however, he asked, ready to pass judgment on a matter of such importance fraught with such consequences? He did not think so, and he also thought that a hurried discussion on such a subject could not but be harmful. He therefore asked all those who had presented orders of the day and amendments to adopt a form of voting which would leave all those prospective questions unprejudiced. He might be asked, the Premier said, why he had presented his bill; he might reply that it was to meet a provisional arrangement, but instead he would say that its symbolical meaning was so lofty that to try to explain it would be to do the Chamber a wrong.

All the deputies subsequently withdrew their orders of the day, Signor Canepa remarking that even before the war women's entrance into the industrial army had settled the question of their admission to the franchise and that their right to share in the government of the country was now clear. He recommended these considerations to the attention of the government. Signor Barillat said that the great help given by women in the national resistance could not be overlooked; they had taken the places of the men in many different capacities, and had at the same time in this way shown their political maturity.

The bill under discussion was, he said, a tribute of gratitude to their soldiers, and not only to the youths, but to all those who, whether in the 11 battles of the Isonzo or on the Piave, had always given proof of their valor and their high moral qualities. Signor Barillat paid a fine tribute to the youths of the latest classes who had been fighting on the Piave for the defense of the country, and of the gratitude the nation owed them.

The bills for extending the life of the present Parliament and for granting the vote to combatants under 21 years of age were subsequently passed by very large majorities, and the Chamber adjourned until June.

## ELECTIONS TO THE FRENCH ACADEMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The period of peculiar activity upon which the leading French academies appear to have entered as the result of a combination of circumstances including the determination, generally approved, not to permit any lethargy to fall upon the administrative affairs of French culture in any circumstances in which effort is possible, seems just now to have reached a climax. Apart from sittings at which important business has been transacted and valuable papers have been read, the academies in the month of May have been busy

engaged in filling up their ranks, and there have been important elections, the results of which are of an extremely interesting character. Some highly special considerations are attached to at least one of the three elections attempted in the case of the Académie Française, two of which succeeded. The one in which no definite election resulted, and which had to be adjourned, was the contest for a successor to the chair of Jules Lemaitre, for which there were, on this occasion, four candidates who submitted themselves to the test of the win, these being MM. Henry Bordeaux, Dr. Faurel, Abel Hermant, and Maurice de Plessy. It was generally anticipated that in this case the main competition would lie between those two popular and graceful writers and essayists, M. Bordeaux and M. Hermant, and so it proved, for they had all the votes between them at the beginning, and while in four scrutinies M. Bordeaux remained constant with 13, M. Hermant fell gradually from 12 to 8, the missing 4 being added to the "bulletins blancs." But the majority was insufficient for the election of M. Bordeaux, and consequently after the fourth scrutiny the election, in this case, was adjourned.

Marshal Joffre and General Lyautey, although elected, have not yet been received, and there are now only 29 capable of voting. Of these all were present on this occasion, including the President of the Republic (M. Raymond Poincaré) except M. Jean Alcaud and Mgr. Duchesne.

For the chair that was occupied by M. Henry Roujon there were three candidates, M. Louis Barthou, M. André Maurel and M. Pierre Viber. M. Barthou had incontestable claims to the seat, and at the first scrutiny was elected, 20 votes being given to him as against four to M. Viber and three to M. Maurel. M. Barthou makes a worthy Academician, and if those who fear that the Academy is in danger of losing its purely literary quality, urge that after all M. Barthou is a statesman first and a literary man afterward, it is to be answered that he is certainly a good literary man, and all French statesmen of modern times has earned most and the best-deserved distinction in this respect.

From Oloron, the home of his childhood, in the Basses Pyrenées, M. Barthou came to study law in Paris, afterward practicing at the bar at Pau. The electors of the arrondissement of Pau voted him to the Chamber of Deputies in 1889, and have renewed their confidence at every election since then. In the Chamber he quickly revealed himself as a very brilliant orator, strong sense and weighty argument being given to the support of his phrases. A great future was marked out for him. In 1894 he became Minister of Public Works in the second Charles Dupuy Cabinet, this being the same Ministry as that in which M. Poincaré made his ministerial debut as Finance Minister. Since then his ministerial career has been remarkably varied and complete, for it may be said simply that he has fulfilled most offices in most governments, including those presided over by MM. Melin, Sarrien, Clemenceau, Briand, and Poincaré, succeeding, in the case of the latter, M. Ribot as Foreign Minister, and has himself been President of the Council. What will always be most to his credit, and has earned for him a high place in the modern political history of France is that, while he was Premier, he conducted a long and ardent campaign in favor of the three years military service, and it was his hard work and his authority over Parliament that made it law and, as is said today, enabled France to resist the German onslaught. On the literary side M. Barthou, apart from many works of a legal character, has published volumes on "Mirabeau" and "Lamartine, Orateur," which are doubly interesting and remarkable of historical and political studies and which of themselves have given him a strong place in literature. Since the war began he has been an indefatigable worker in many directions and has published "Lettres à un jeune Français."

For the chair that was occupied by the Comte Albert de Mun there were four candidates, MM. Baudrillart, Cunisset-Carnot, Gregh, and Mithouard. Although some favor was shown to M. Mithouard, Mr. Baudrillart at the third scrutiny was elected.

## DRAINAGE IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Charles Gleason Elliott of Washington, D. C., reputed to be one of the outstanding drainage authorities in America, has been brought here by the provincial government. He has already inspected the Red River Valley. Although Manitoba has spent over \$5,000,000 in drainage, the gravest charges of inefficiency have been lodged by deputations at every session of the Legislature. Mr. Elliott has been brought here in a purely advisory capacity. After he has outlined the changes and remedies or new work which he deems necessary in order to insure efficient drainage a commission will be appointed to deal with the bringing of his recommendations into actual effect.

## FISHERIES COMMISSION ADJOURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The sittings of the International Joint Fisheries Commission have been sitting here since May 20 have been adjourned for the time being to allow of certain evidence to be digested. It is reported that excellent results have followed the sitting. For instance, it has been agreed that Canadian vessels will be allowed the privilege of fishing in Alaskan waters without first entering and clearing from the American port of Ketchikan. Hitherto Canadian boats have had to first enter that port and pay certain charges before they were allowed to proceed. Other reciprocity of port privileges will make for an important increase in the amount of fish produced.

## MAINE SHERIFF HEARING OPENS

Official Charged With Neglecting to Enforce the Prohibition Law in Penobscot County Appears Before Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor AUGUSTA, Me.—In the trial of T. Herbert White, sheriff of Penobscot County on charges of unfaithful performance of duty in the enforcement of the prohibitory law of Maine and the federal bone dry law, which opened this morning, Governor Milliken and his executive council are given their first opportunity to exercise their right to remove any sheriff guilty of neglecting to enforce the prohibition law. The law provides that sheriffs may be removed after a hearing before the Governor and his council if they fail to show that they have enforced its provisions. The law is in the form of a constitutional amendment adopted in a special election last September and became effective Jan. 1, 1918.

Exhibits of bottles of liquor alleged to have been purchased in Bangor, the principal city of Penobscot County, by investigators connected with the Attorney-General's office, were to be shown and evidence presented showing that during the last three months more than 25,000 quarts of liquor, mostly whiskey, have been received in Bangor each month by the railroad freights, exclusive of that received by steamships and express, besides beers and wines, that have found their way to the city on the Penobscot River.

Guy H. Sturgis of Portland, Attorney-General, who is prosecuting the case for the State, is prepared to produce evidence that no seizure has been made in Bangor for a year. The attorneys for Sheriff White are William R. Pattangus, former Attorney-General, and Edward P. Murray of Bangor. Rumors that liquor in carload lots, of all sorts and varieties, were reaching Bangor and were allowed distribution to their consumers, many of whom are said to have been conducting a selling business, in full view of the eyes of the law, reached Augusta two months ago and resulted in the beginning of the investigation which has just been completed with Sheriff White's summons. Special detectives from Boston and Massachusetts firms, other officers of the state, employ all under the jurisdiction of the attorney-general's office, began a searching investigation in the city, where conditions were found to prevail in direct violation of both state and federal law.

Governor Milliken and Attorney General Sturgis personally figured to no small degree, the former making several trips to Bangor from the capital and looking into the matter himself. One charge against Sheriff White is that he did not carry out certain orders given him by the Supreme Court of the state in regard to a phase of the liquor situation, following the hearing of several alleged offenders in a recent sitting in Bangor. Androscoog County officials have been on the alert during the past month and have shown more than a scanty determination to enforce the laws. Two carloads of liquor have been seized in Lewiston, valued at about \$5000 each, and have been turned over to the federal authorities at Portland. Each case was reported under mysterious circumstances, and all efforts to find to whom the liquor was consigned have proven futile.

## WOMEN TO CONDUCT STAMPS CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Responsibility for the success of the war savings stamp campaign in Massachusetts, which opens tomorrow and ends June 28, rests with the women of the state. Charles F. Weed, chairman of the campaign committee, declares the men have failed to vitalize the movement and the women, having been called upon to take it up, responded and are planning to cover every bit of ground in the state to secure at least 1,000,000 pledges. The women, under the chairmanship of Mrs. George T. Rice of Westwood, are even planning a house-to-house canvass of the state. In all, more than 80,000 women are enlisted in this service in Massachusetts. This campaign is nation-wide, but only in Massachusetts has responsibility for its success been placed with the women. Buttons will be given to those making continuous pledges for the stamps. They are white, bearing a blue pennant with the words "W. S. S. Pledged for 1918."

## STATE ACCEPTS GIFT OF LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A tract of forest land, covering an area of 1000 acres, has been accepted by the Commonwealth as a gift from Mrs. Susan Ridley Sedgwick Swann of New York. Acting Governor Calvin Coolidge accepted the gift in a letter sent to Mrs. Swann on Wednesday, after the executive council had passed a vote of appreciation. The tract is in Montgomery, Berkshire County. It is to be called the Arthur Warton Swann State Forest, in honor of the donor's husband, and is to be maintained for the protection of birds, animals and fish.

## MILITARY SCHOOL PRIZES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BILLERICA, Mass.—Prizes and awards at the close of the Mitchell Military School on Wednesday afternoon were announced as follows: Hartwell B. Cragin, first in scholarship; Roland E. Derby, second. Leonard E. Wilcox of Andover, first for military excellence, the Sutton medal. Erskine H. Kelley Jr., of Win-

chester, Kelley trophy for military excellence in Junior department.

Hartwell E. Cragin, trophy for football, and Leonard E. Wilcox, prize for excellence in baseball.

Richard P. Jones of Springfield, first Nason prize for turf and field sports; Richard P. Deal of Brookline, second; Roland E. Derby, third. Edward E. Chester, first prize for juniors in turf and field sports.

Murray Knowlton of Boston, school garden prize. Harry Baker of Lynn, first prize in pool tournament.

## AMERICANIZATION PLANS FOR BOSTON

Committee at Chamber of Commerce Meeting Takes Steps to Divide City Into Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for an organization that seems to be quite necessary for the promoting of city-wide Americanization in Boston were outlined Wednesday at a special meeting of the Americanization committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The committee has assumed the responsibility of such an organization in order to be an efficient agency in helping the Committee on Public Safety to carry out its program for the assimilation of the foreign-born. A number of men, who had been invited because of their intimate knowledge of the particular districts of the city from which they came, attended this special meeting of the chamber's committee.

Franklin T. Kurt, chairman of the committee, presided and explained the tentative plans, which are that 18 district managers be appointed to direct the work in each big section of the city; that 218 captains be found to have charge of the sub-divisions of the districts, and then that a man be chosen for the more detailed work in each block.

The function of the organization is to furnish the means of speedy connection in the activity of all the forces that shall have been coordinated for Americanization work. It is to be a channel through which information or direction may be passed quickly down from a central management to the various divisions and blocks and to the immigrants themselves, and, conversely, that the immigrants may always have ready at hand a dependable means of obtaining the assistance that they need and which they ought to have had long ago. The district managers are naturally the first to be appointed, and this will be done at a meeting to be called soon.

## SENIORS CANCEL STADIUM EXERCISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Because of unusual conditions due to the war the senior class day committee of Harvard University has canceled the plans to hold the usual class day exercises in the Stadium, and has decided to transfer this feature of the day to Sanders Theater. The conflict fight and organized cheering consequently will be abandoned this year and every year hereafter until the close of the war. The exercises will be held on June 18.

The class day committee is hopeful that this year's festivity will be no less attractive than that of former years, though the class has about two-thirds of its members in the service. The program for the day will be carried out according to this schedule:

9 a. m. The senior class will assemble in front of Holyroth and march to Appleton Chapel, where prayer will be offered by Prof. Edward Caldwell Moore.

10:15. Sanders Theater will be open to ticket holders.

10:45. The senior class will assemble in front of Holyroth and march to Sanders Theater.

10:55. Sanders Theater will be closed to all but seniors. 2 p. m. Yard will be cleared and tickets will be required of all persons found in the Yard and those who enter thereafter.

2 to 11. Music in Yard. 3:30. Seniors assemble in front of Holyroth.

3:45. Seats in Sanders Theater will be open to ticket holders. 3:45. Graduates, the three lower classes and the glee club assemble in the Yard.

4:30. Seniors march to theater. 7 to 11. Illumination in the Yard. 8 to 11. Dancing in the Harvard Union.

9. The glee club will sing on the steps of Widener Library.

## WHEATON COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTON, Mass.—Dr. Samuel V. Cole, president of Wheaton College, will preach the baccalaureate sermon in the college chapel at the beginning of commencement week of Wheaton College on Sunday. In the afternoon an organ recital by Prof. H. G. Tucker will be given, and President Cole will deliver an address at the vespers service.

At the commencement exercises on Tuesday morning, at which the Rev. Dr. George T. Smart will be the speaker, the degree of B. A. will be conferred upon 36 members of the graduating class. The preceding day will be class day, the program which includes chapel and class day exercises, alumni meeting, garden party and an evening concert.

## CONNECTICUT CONVENTIONS

Service of the United Press Associations

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Republicans in every Connecticut town are to meet on June 12 and Democrats on June 13 to name delegates for the state conventions that will nominate candidates for Governor and other state officers as well as for Congress. There is no doubt of the Republicans' first nominating Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb, while the Democrats are undecided as to their candidate.

## A FRENCH VIEW OF SPAIN'S POSITION

Le Temps in Carefully Phrased Editorial Discusses Question of Spain and U-Boat—Spanish Colony in Paris

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

PARIS, France.—At a time when it is known that public opinion in Spain with regard to the ruthless German submarine attacks upon Spanish ships is rapidly hardening, and when it is believed the government is preparing to adopt a much firmer policy, there has been a tacit disposition in the leading French newspapers to refrain from all comment upon what is proceeding. It is well known that this careful attitude is much appreciated in Spain. Only on one occasion in recent times has the French press broken silence in this respect, although the recent affairs of the Lusa and the Provence, the latter being sunk within a couple of miles of the Spanish coast and therefore in Spanish territorial waters, have been of a nature to provoke much discussion.

The exception referred to is Le Temps, which has always had a keen appreciation for Spanish developments, and in some carefully phrased editorial remarks says that, once again, the submarine war makes ravages among the Spanish merchant fleet. The newspaper proceeds: "The number of sailors who have been lost through these torpedoes approaches the hundred, while the ships sunk, including the Lusa, which was 6000 tons, represent almost a third of the total tonnage of Spain. This resumption of hostilities, as one might say, against Spain is the evident consequence of a diplomatic failure. As long as pourparlers were being continued with regard to the U-C 48 the Spanish ships were spared. The internment of the crew of this submarine has been immediately followed by severe measures against the Spanish transatlantic ships, whose voyages to North America and probably Cuba will be forbidden by the German submarines, contrary to the assurances that had been given. On the other hand the maritime routes between Spain and the allied nations have been closely watched since the signing of the international commercial agreements which indicate a decisive step in the direction of the Entente. The Central Empires see in this not only a menace to their immediate interests, but above all to those of the future. There is proof of this in the fact that, notwithstanding the arrangements they had made, they have not been able to maintain the tight blockade which they have held for so long upon the peninsula.

"There is a story in circulation to the effect that the Kaiser was petitioned by the Germans in Spain, who pointed out to him the inconveniences they suffered through this blockade. But if the obstacles opposed to the fulfillment of the agreements with the Entente have been vain, this time it is the neutrality of Spain that is threatened from the very fact that the state has directly intervened to guarantee the services of importation and exportation. The Germanophile press will not be able to allege that it is guilty of carrying contraband. The injured shipowners have not failed to make a point of this matter. One gathers a definite impression in official circles that the government will not give way to any pressure when it is a matter of safeguarding the interests of the country, but one does not hide the fact that neutrality is no longer the convenient posture it was at the beginning of the war, and that, on the contrary, it implies for its maintenance, action and energy. The fact that Spanish opinion regards the present Cabinet as something like a committee of public safety is a proof of it. German diplomacy in this matter has achieved a result diametrically opposed to that which it sought."

It may here be mentioned that there have been some interesting movements in the Spanish colony in Paris, a community that on many occasions has exhibited much spirit and enthusiasm in its devotion to the interests of France. The central committee of the Spanish Interventionist Party in Paris has just addressed the following note to the Premier: "Before the latest crime of the German towards in bombarding the churches of Paris... Spaniards who are patriots of armed intervention by their people on the side of the Entente and of the formation of a volunteer reserve among Spaniards living in France, have the honor to express to the government of this glorious nation, three times sister of the Spanish nation by their triple and common Celtiberian-Latin origin, their deep indignation and at the same time their impatience to contribute to the salutary punishment of the shameful German, the disgrace of human civilization."

A number of prominent members of the Spanish colony have just sent to King Alfonso, on the initiative of Señor Ysidoro Alonso, former secretary of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Paris, an address in which, after protesting against the war methods employed by the Germans, and more particularly against the bombardment of Paris by the long range guns, they solicit the intervention of their sovereign to put an end to these criminal practices, in the following terms: "In the presence of such a situation as this, in the name of the 600,000 Spaniards who reside in France, and with the greatest respect, we entreat Your Majesty to exercise your high authority with the German Government to bring about a cessation of the bombardment of Paris and the neighborhood, so that 300,000 Spaniards here may not be the victims of such procedure so long as we

at home in Spain give hospitality to 100,000 Germans who are treated with all the marks of the legendary civility of our race."

## WHY UNITED STATES CAME INTO THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A dinner was given recently at University College, University of London, to welcome Professor McLaughlin and Mr. Charles Moore, two members of the National Board of Historical Service in the United States, who have been sent to Great Britain to lecture in the universities on the causes leading to America's entry into the war, and the ideals for which she is fighting.

Viscount Bryce, O. M., president of the company included the Duke of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor of London, the American Consul-General and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education. Lord Bryce, in pledging the Allies and the allied cause, said that by engaging in a European war America had made the most remarkable departure in her history. This war, however, Lord Bryce said was unlike any that had preceded it. The cause for which the Allies were fighting was the highest and holiest which in many centuries had brought men into conflict. It was because Great Britain and America believed that in victory was involved the moral and intellectual progress of the world that the youth of the two countries had thrown themselves into the fight.

The Duke of Connaught in his speech welcomed the visitors of the United States. Great Britain, he said, had recently been visited by many distinguished citizens of the great Republic, such as Colonel House, Admiral Sims, and General Pershing. He thought, therefore, that it was fitting that men representing the literary and educational side should come to show the British people that they also shared their views, and to tell them the reasons why America came into the war, and was going to continue in the war.

Responding, Professor McLaughlin, head of the department of history of the University of Chicago, said that America was coming back to Europe to help to make democracies safe and civilization secure. "We can only pray," Professor McLaughlin said, "that we shall continue without backsliding to be true to the highest promptings of our spirit, and that we can stand by your side whatever comes. Much has been written and much has been said about institutions and about democracies, but we have all come to realize the truth of the old adage, that 'if words are the daughters of earth, deeds are the sons of heaven.'"

## AMHERST ENDOWMENT FUND

AMHERST, Mass.—The Amherst College endowment fund has been increased by \$675,000 in the past year and a half, President Meiklejohn announced at the alumni dinner on Wednesday. This includes class gifts of \$21,000 this commencement to the alumni fund. In addition alumni have contributed \$15,000 toward the operating deficit of the college for the current year. This deficit will amount to approximately \$20,000. The alumni fund at this commencement passed the \$100,000 mark and the income will now go to the college for general purposes. In the past five years \$22,000 has been appropriated from this fund for instruction purposes in the college.

## DRAFT EVADERS BOUNDED UP

Service of the United Press Associations

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Police Department representatives took a hand in rounding up suspected draft evaders last night, eight being taken into custody. Two of them were later released on orders of Department of Justice agents, their classification certificates having been produced by friends. The other six are held pending investigation by federal agents.

## MONEY VOTED FOR LIGHTHOUSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill carrying more than \$1,000,000 to increase lighthouse facilities on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, was passed yesterday by the House and now goes to the Senate.

## OBJECTION MADE TO CONTRIBUTION

More Than 200 Individual Stockholders of Massachusetts Gas Companies Protest \$50,000 Payment to the Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—On the broad ground that every man has the right to determine for himself what he shall give to any relief organization, and that no one is entitled to deprive him of this right by the employment of any device or subterfuge, more than 200 of the individual stockholders of the Massachusetts Gas Companies submitted protests in writing against the payment by the company of \$50,000 to the American Red Cross. The contribution was authorized, however, at a special meeting of the organization in this city on Wednesday, two-thirds of the preferred and common stock being recorded in favor of the expenditure.

The protests against the contribution raised no question of the merit of the Red Cross cause or the necessity of supporting it. This point was not involved in the incident. The trustees had expressed the opinion, in a circular, that the payment of \$50,000 was not in the nature of a gratuity or charity, but a legitimate expenditure for the purpose of protecting the integrity and value of the investments of the Massachusetts Gas Companies. This was denied by those who protested. They objected to being indirectly assessed by other stockholders, claiming that the proceeding savored too much of coercion, it being their position that a man's contributions to any cause are properly a personal matter with him.

Comparatively few of the stockholders were present at the meeting, which was held at the offices of the company in the Minor Building. Among those not in attendance was President James L. Richards.

The appropriation of \$50,000 for such a contribution was approved at a meeting of the trustees two weeks ago, and to obtain the consent of the shareholders, a special meeting was called for May 29. A majority of the stock not being represented at that time, the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday.

Appended to each notice for the meeting was a proxy giving E. M. Richards or A. S. Bull power to represent stockholders on this particular question. The notice stated that the trustees would arrange for affixing the necessary revenue stamps, presumably out of the funds of the companies. No statement of the amount of stock voted at the meeting was announced, except to the effect that the required two-thirds was represented and the appropriation had been made.

## CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Representative Nesbit G. Gleason of Andover has taken out nomination papers as a candidate for the State Senate from the fifth Essex district. Sen. James R. Tetler of Lawrence now represents the district. Mr. Gleason was the first candidate to secure papers from the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the fall legislative campaign. He has served in the House for three years, and is a member of the Constitutional Convention.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS E. R. SEARS IN  
FINAL OF SINGLES

Wins Semi-Final Match From Miss Willard of Merion, but Is Eliminated in Doubles With Miss Elizabeth Ostheimer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HAVERFORD, Pa. — A surprise was sprung Wednesday afternoon in the semi-finals of the women's lawn tennis championship of Pennsylvania and the eastern states being played on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, when Miss E. R. Sears of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston and Miss Elizabeth Ostheimer of the Huntington Valley Country Club were eliminated in the doubles. Miss Sears, however, reached the final of the singles and will play Mrs. J. F. Betz 3d, of the Philadelphia Country Club, for the title today.

In the doubles, Miss Gertrude Ostheimer and Miss E. R. Porter, a local pair, defeated Miss Sears and Miss Elizabeth Ostheimer in three hard-fought sets. Miss Sears and her partner captured the first set, 1-6, and it was thought that they would come through for the final victory, but the local players rallied in the last two sets and won out rather handsily, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Gertrude Ostheimer and Miss Porter will oppose Miss Anne Townsend and Miss Rebecca Thomson in the final of the doubles today. The latter pair defeated Mrs. J. F. Betz 3d, and Mrs. J. E. Bailey in the semi-finals, 6-3, 6-3.

In her match in the singles Miss Sears defeated Miss Mildred Willard, of Merion, in straight sets 6-3, 6-3. The Boston girl covered the court well and made some excellent return shots. Miss Willard was fortunate in winning three games in each set.

In the other bracket of the singles, Mrs. Betz eliminated Miss Gertrude Ostheimer also in straight sets, 6-4, 6-4. Miss Ostheimer gave Mrs. Betz a great struggle before she was beaten, and because of the closeness of the play in this match, Miss Sears is the favorite to win the title. The summary:

## CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Semi-Final Round

Miss E. R. Sears, Longwood C. C., defeated Miss Mildred Willard, Merion C. C., 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. J. F. Betz 3d, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Miss Gertrude Ostheimer, Huntington Valley C. C., 6-4, 6-4.

## CONSOLATION SINGLES

First Round

Mrs. A. Q. Koff, Merion C. C., defeated Miss Deborah Seal, Merion C. C., 4-6, 6-1, 7-5.

Mrs. J. E. Bailey, Longwood C. C., defeated Miss M. Murray, Belfield, 6-2, 6-2.

## CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES

Semi-Final Round

Miss Gertrude Ostheimer and Miss E. R. Porter defeated Miss E. R. Sears and Miss Elizabeth Ostheimer 1-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Anne Townsend and Miss Rebecca Thomson defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey and Mrs. J. F. Betz 3d, 6-2, 6-3.

## CHAMPIONSHIP MIXED DOUBLES

First Round

Miss Mildred Willard and H. B. Endicott defeated Miss Anne Townsend and W. A. Lippincott 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Sidney Franklin and W. S. Thomson defeated Miss E. R. Porter and F. C. Fearing, 6-1, 6-1.

VICTOR LINART  
AND SUTER WIN

Lead Wiley and Corry Four Laps in 40-Mile Motor-Paced Race at Revere Race Track

REVERE, Mass.—The 40-mile match paced race at the Revere track was won Wednesday night by Victor Linart and Paul Suter by four laps over George Wiley and Frank Corry. Linart rode a fine race, cutting down Wiley's lead to a few yards in the first five miles, after the Syracuse rider had got away more than half a lap in the lead through a fine pick-up.

Marcel Berger won the five-mile open race and Hardy Jackson surprised followers of the sport by defeating Timothy Sullivan for third place.

Lorimer Winslow, the limit man, with 175 yards handicap, won the mile handicap. Walter McKenzie won the two-mile amateur event. The summary:

Half-Mile Novice—Won by Herbert Carmody, Charleston; Charles Devine, Worcester, second. Time—1m. 34s.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur—Won by Frederick Hansen, Revere (50yds.); F. P. Logan, South Boston (65 yds.); second, Archie McDonald, Newton (60yds.); third, Walter McKenzie, Sullivan (15yds.); fourth, Time—1m. 4s.

Two-Mile Open, Amateur—Won by Walter McKenzie, Revere; Elmer Duncan, Everett, second; Michael Barber, Brighton, third; Frederick Hansen, Revere, fourth. Time—4m. 53s.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional—Won by Lorimer Winslow, Londale, R. I. (175 yds.); Alvin Loftes, Providence (75yds.); second, P. Logan, South Boston (80yds.); third, Marcel Berger, Newark (20yds.); fourth, Time—2m. 43s.

Five-Mile Open, Professional—Won by Marcel Berger, Newark; Alvin Loftes, Providence, second; Hardy Jackson, Revere, third; Dennis Connolly, Arlington, fourth; Timothy Sullivan, New Haven, 5th. Time—12m. 42s.

Forty-Mile Match Team Race, Motor-paced—Won by Victor Linart, Antwerp, and Paul Suter, Zurich; George Wiley, Syracuse, and Frank Corry, Melbourne, second. Time—33m. 44s.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Kansas City 1, Louisville 0.

Toledo 1, St. Paul 0.

Indianapolis 3, Minneapolis 2.

Milwaukee 3, Columbus 6.

## SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Memphis 3, Atlanta 2.

Little Rock 1, Birmingham 0.

Nashville 3, New Orleans 1.

Mobile 2, Chattanooga 1.

COMMITTEE WILL  
VOTE ON LETTER

Harvard Athletic Authorities to Consider Question of Giving Varsity "H" to Crimson Men

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Followers of athletics at Harvard University are today looking forward with much interest to the meeting of the athletic committee which will be held this evening. It will be the last meet of the committee for the year and two very important questions are to be decided upon. One is the question of awarding a varsity "H" to the members of this year's varsity team who have competed against Yale varsities, and the other is the discussion of the university's policy in athletics for the next college year, particularly with regard to varsity football.

It is unlikely that the committee will decide to award the "H" on a pre-war basis to all competing teams; but it is not improbable that in special cases men may receive their letters. Yale and Princeton are awarding insignia in all sports, but the athletic committee has repeatedly expressed itself against awarding the "H."

Following the meeting Dean L. B. Briggs will leave for New York to confer with Dean Howard McClenahan of Princeton and probably Prof. R. N. Corwin of Yale concerning the advisability of playing regular intercollegiate football games in the fall. At the meeting tonight Dean Briggs will find out the opinion of the athletic committee so that the university's policy may be definitely stated at the conference in New York.

In speaking of the awarding of a varsity letter this year, the Harvard Crimson of today says editorially: "A very important matter which will come up before the athletic committee for discussion tonight is the award of some form of insignia to the members of the various teams which have represented the university during the past year. Both Princeton and Yale have granted the full letter to their athletes, and it is time that the university revoke its former decision and vote some kind of athletic acknowledgment tonight.

"It does not seem advisable that the straight 'H' be awarded this year. Discounting entirely the records of the teams, it is obvious that in no branch of sport do they compare to pre-war teams. The wearing of the full 'H' not only classes a man as one of the best of seven, or eight, or nine, or 11 men in particular form of athletics at a particular time, but it denotes an athlete. No standard of athletic ability can be set, but in general it would be inopportune to give the letter to the members of this year's teams. Not only would it misrepresent them, but it would not be fair by comparison to the men who have won the 'H' regularly in past seasons.

"The question thus resolves itself into giving no letter or taking a middle ground and awarding a modified insignia. Ordinarily such a middle course inclines to be a weak one, but in the present instance this does not hold true. The men who have given their time and energy to athletics, who have represented the university to the best of their ability, be it on river or gridiron, diamond or rink, deserve recognition of some sort. This acknowledgment should be of a special kind, to exist only for the duration of the war, and to be superseded by the regular insignia when peace comes and the university resumes its natural course. Whether the change should be to decrease the size of the letter or modify it in some other way is not so important as the intent, and of some definite action. The award of the full 'H' is not without its advocates, but, all circumstances considered, the wiser course is to grant a war letter."

TWO ADVANCE IN  
BRONX SINGLES

Dr. Rosenbaum and Elliott Binzen Win Matches at the New York Lawn Tennis Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play in the Bronx County singles and Manhattan doubles at the New York Lawn Tennis Club, Wednesday, was somewhat interfered with by the rain in the late afternoon. Two matches, however, were contested in the singles event, those making the advance being Dr. William Rosenbaum and Elliott Binzen. Rosenbaum, by his victory, is entitled to meet S. H. Voshell in the next round, and the winner will play Binzen to see which advances to the final round to play W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia. The summary:

SINGLES—Fourth Round

Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Frederick Latham, 6-1, 5-7, 6-0.

Fifth Round

Elliott Binzen defeated Embree Henderson, 6-1, 6-3.

DOUBLES—First Round

H. B. O'Boyle and J. B. Hughes defeated E. H. Chatterton and H. J. French, 6-1, 6-4.

J. Mesereau and C. Whyte defeated W. H. Pritchard and Dr. Stanwin, 6-3, 6-2.

J. H. Steinkamp and Harry Bassford won from E. B. Fry and J. B. By default.

E. Le Gros and E. Troth, and H. W. Forster and A. von Bernuth advanced by default.

Second Round

E. W. Putnam and H. S. Rothschild defeated H. J. O'Connor and J. Reese, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

J. H. Steinkamp and H. Bassford defeated C. Donaldson and F. P. Anderson, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

H. W. Forster and A. von Bernuth defeated E. Le Gros and E. Troth, 6-2, 6-0.

Ingo Hartman and Elliott Binzen defeated J. McLaughlin and H. Loughman, 6-0, 6-0.

WOMAN GOLF PLAYER  
GIVES UP TROPHIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Marion Hollins, runner-up in the women's golf championship tournament in 1913 and former metropolitan champion, Wednesday turned in 38 trophies won in golf and tennis matches and at dog shows to the War Savings Metal Market here. After being placed on exhibition the prizes, of silver with gold linings, will be disposed of, in exchange for war savings stamps, to persons bidding for them in this way.

DIVIDE HONORS  
IN THE AMERICAN

Cleveland and Chicago Win for Western Clubs—New York and Washington Win in East

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston	27	17	.614
New York	24	18	.571
Chicago	21	17	.553
St. Louis	20	19	.513
Cleveland	22	23	.489
Washington	21	23	.477
Philadelphia	16	24	.400
Detroit	13	23	.361

## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Cleveland 5, Boston 4.

New York 5, St. Louis 2.

Chicago 4, Philadelphia 3.

Washington 5, Detroit 4.

## GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cleveland.

New York at St. Louis.

Philadelphia at Chicago.

Washington at Detroit.

## BOSTON, Mass.—Western and eastern clubs split even in their games in the American League baseball championship race Wednesday afternoon. Cleveland and Chicago winning for the former and New York and Washington for the latter. Three of the games were hard-fought and two of them went to extra innings.

Cleveland won one of the extra-inning games by defeating the Boston Red Sox in the tenth, 5 to 4, and Washington defeated Detroit in the eleventh, by the same score. Chicago won from Philadelphia, 4 to 3, scoring the winning run in the ninth and New York defeated St. Louis, 5 to 2.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS  
RED SOX IN TENTH

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland defeated Boston, 5 to 4, Wednesday. Roth singled, with one out in the tenth inning, stole second and went to third on Schang's wild throw. Wood and Miller received bases on balls, filling the bases. Turner failed to connect on an attempted squeeze play, but Roth scored when Schang threw wild to third. Roth hit the ball over the right field wall in the sixth, scoring Shean ahead of him, his fourth home run in four days. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10—R.H.E.

Cleveland.....10 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1—5 8 1

Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 8 5

Batteries—Thormahlen, Love, Russell, and Hannah; Walters, Lowdermilk, Houck and Nunamaker. Winning pitcher—Love. Losing pitcher—Lowdermilk.

NEW YORK DEFEATS  
ST. LOUIS CLUB, 5 TO 2

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With the score 2 to 1 against them in the eighth and the bases filled, Pockinpaugh tripled to left, giving New York a victory over St. Louis Wednesday. The final count was 5 to 2. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.

New York.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4—5 7 1

St. Louis.....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2 8 4

Batteries—Thormahlen, Love, Russell, and Hannah; Walters, Lowdermilk, Houck and Nunamaker. Winning pitcher—Love. Losing pitcher—Lowdermilk.

WHITE SOX TRIUMPH  
BY TIMELY HITTING

CHICAGO, Ill.—Timely hitting by Chicago gave the locals a 4-to-3 victory over Philadelphia in the first game of the series here Wednesday. Weaver singled in the ninth and went to third on passed ball. Gammon's single to center sent Weaver home with the winning run. Williams was hit hard in the fourth inning, when the visitors tied the score, and Cicotte finished the game for Chicago. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.

Chicago.....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—4 8 0

Philadelphia.....1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3 9 0

Batteries—Williams, Cicotte and Schalk; Perry and Perkins. Winning pitcher—Cicotte.

WASHINGTON TAKES  
GAME FROM DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich.—Almsmith's two-base hit, his stolen base and Bush's throw to the plate of Shotton's grounder in the eleventh inning, gave Washington the opening game of the series Wednesday, 5 to 1. Washington had a one-run lead in the seventh when Walter Johnson relieved Harper. Cobb, batting for C. Jones, singled and scored on Bush's single and Shotton's poor throw to third. Cobb finished the game at first and Daus was sent to the box. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.

Washington.....0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0—5 10 4

Detroit.....0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—4 6 0

Batteries—Harper, Johnson and Pielnick; Almsmith, Daus, Kallio, C. Jones and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Losing pitcher—Daus.

## BOYD TO CAPTAIN YALE NINE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Announcement was made at Yale University Wednesday night of the choice of R. H. Boyd of New Haven as captain of the Yale baseball team for next year. Boyd played in the outfield.

BASEBALL HEADS  
TO ASK A HEARING

Seek Special Ruling for Clubs From Railroad Commission in View of Increase in Mileage

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A decision to cooperate with all other organized baseball interests in a request for a hearing before the Railroad Commission in regard to the proposed increase in mileage rates was the outstanding feature of the special meeting of the National Baseball League magnates, held here Wednesday.

It was decided to take the matter up with the commission in view of the traveling commitments made months ago, when the season's schedule was adopted. The advance in mileage and other rates will add considerably to the already heavy expense under which the clubs are operating, and the owners are hopeful that a special ruling can be in view of the fact that all arrangements for the various circuit trips were made at the very beginning of the season.

The question of the effect of General Crowder's order relative to all men of draft age doing essential war work or serving with the army or navy also came up for discussion. It was decided to await a formal interpretation of the order and a concrete case involving a National League player.

A ruling was adopted to cover the case of a player who, after joining the army or navy, secured a furlough and returns to his club for the purpose of playing one or more games. It was decided that no such player should be eligible to play unless he carried the written permission of his commanding officer and unless his club was under the 23-player limit. After Sept. 1 such players will not be permitted to take part in a league game under any circumstances.

There was no unfavorable comment upon the present baseball conditions, the consensus of opinion being that the game and its support was all that could be asked under the circumstances.

## PICKUPS

Those were four close games in the American League yesterday, and in every case the winning team won in the last few innings.

Pitcher Ruth of the Boston Red Sox made his fourth successive home run yesterday and is now leading both the major leagues with seven to his credit.

Another victory for Pitcher Cicotte of the White Sox. This time he had to pitch only six innings, finishing up for Williams with the score a tie.

History repeated itself at Braves Field yesterday afternoon when the Chicago Cubs made it four straight over Boston, as on the first trip last year the Cubs did the same thing.

Winning games in the ninth inning is getting to be a specialty of the Giants. Yesterday they won by scoring three runs in that inning, and on the previous day a home run by Kauff won the game in that inning.

Sergt. L. J. Cadore of the United States Army showed yesterday that he had not forgotten how to pitch major league baseball while training at Camp Gordon. Holding St. Louis to four scattered hits and a shut-out is good enough for any pitcher who is playing baseball every day.

The members of the Boston National League Baseball team held a meeting before the start of yesterday's game and voted unanimously that every member of the club was ready to enter the employ of the United States at the end of the championship season in any capacity the government might ask.

Four home runs were made in the major leagues yesterday, and three of them were in the National. Ruth of Boston made the one for the American while Cravath and McGaffigan of Philadelphia and Carey of Pittsburgh made those in the National. Curiously enough, their teams were all defeated.

Harvard varsity baseball and football are well represented in the graduating class of the United States Cadet School at Cambridge today, with W. J. Murray, E. L. Casey and T. H. Enwright, three men who would undoubtedly have been members of the Harvard varsity nine this spring had they stayed in college, and H. H. Dadmun, captain of the varsity eleven of 1916, getting their commissions as ensigns.

## EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Bridgeport	13	3	1.000
Hartford	6	4	.600
New Haven	6	5	.545
New London	6	5	.545
Springfield	7	6	.538
Providence	5	5	.500
Waterbury	2	9	.250
Worcester	2	11	.154

## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Springfield 4, Hartford 3.

Bridgeport 4, Providence 2.

New Haven 6, Worcester 4.

New London 6, Waterbury 2.

## GAMES TODAY

Hartford at Springfield.

New Haven at Worcester.

Bridgeport at Providence.

New London at Waterbury.

## KRUEGER LEAVES CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ernest Krueger, catcher for the Brooklyn Nationals, notified the club Wednesday of his intention to enlist in the United States Navy. He said he would leave for Norfolk, Va., today. His departure will leave the Superbas with two catchers, the veteran Otto Miller, and Mack Wheat.

YALE NEWS DEMANDS  
FOOTBALL NEXT FALL

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A demand that Yale play intercollegiate football on a pre-war schedule is made today by the Yale News which says that a Harvard team should appear in the Yale Bowl next fall and a Yale team should play in the Palmer Stadium at Princeton. It adds that the situation needs immediate attention.

SECOND SERIES  
IN THE NATIONAL

Western Clubs Move to New Eastern Fields in Baseball Championship Race Today

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	23	12	.659
Chicago	27	12	.692
Cincinnati	21	21	.523
Pittsburgh	18	20	.474
Philadelphia	18	22	.450
Boston	18	24	.429
St. Louis	16	24	.400
Brooklyn	14	27	.341

## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Chicago 7, Boston 3.

New York 4, Pittsburgh 2.

Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 4.

Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 0.

## GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston.

St. Louis at New York.

Philadelphia at Chicago.

Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

## BOSTON, Mass.—The western clubs of the National League are scheduled to open their second series of the first invasion of the eastern territory this afternoon with Cincinnati making the trip to Boston, Chicago going to Philadelphia, St. Louis to New York and Pittsburgh to Brooklyn.

The eastern and western clubs divided the honors in the four games played yesterday. New York and Brooklyn winning for the former and Chicago and Cincinnati for the latter. The Cubs made it four straight from Boston, winning 7 to 3, while New York won a hard-fought game from Pittsburgh, 4 to 3. Cincinnati defeated Philadelphia, 7 to 4, and Brooklyn shut out St. Louis, 2 to 0.

CHICAGO CUBS TAKE  
FOURTH STRAIGHT

BOSTON, Mass.—Getting five hits off Ragan in the first inning, the Chicago Cubs easily defeated the Boston Braves at Braves Field Wednesday afternoon by a score of 7 to 3, thus getting four straight victories. The five hits were good for four runs, enough to win the game; but the Cubs added three more during the remaining innings, when Hearn pitched for Boston.

Hendrix pitched for Chicago and with an apparently safe lead did not exert himself. The batting of Mann for Chicago featured the game. He made four hits in five times up.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.

Chicago.....4 2 0 0 0 1 0 0—7 14 0

Boston.....0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—3 10 2

Batteries—Hendrix and Kilgler; Ragan, Hearn and Wilson; Umphreys—Byron and O'Day. Time—1h. 50m. Losing pitcher—O'Day.

GIANTS WIN FROM  
PITTSBURGH, 4 TO 3

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A ninth inning rally net



## BANANA PRICES ARE INVESTIGATED

Unusually High Quotations for Past Few Weeks Cause Massachusetts Food Officials to Look Into the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Board of Food Administration has started an investigation of banana prices, which have increased steadily in Boston until retail quotations today are running from 40 to 60 cents a dozen and in some restaurants as high as 10 cents each. Wholesale prices are from \$6.50 to \$7 a hundred pounds, including the stems of the bunches.

Up until this time there has been no attempt to regulate the price of the fruit in Boston, but if the Food Administration finds that the cost does not warrant the present prices, bananas will be placed on the fair price list, which is published by the food board to guide and protect consumers by quoting wholesale prices and a fair price at which the fruit ought to be purchased by the consumer.

The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture has not quoted bananas, it was stated by A. P. Coburn, who is in charge of the local market reporting service for Boston, because bananas are not considered a necessary article of food and the price lists had been reserved for articles of more consequence and the price of the fruit had gone so high that quotations were hardly worth while.

That bananas are still in demand as an article of diet, even at the high prices, is shown by reports at the United States Customs House at the Boston port which show that 183,000 bunches were imported during the month of April, 1918, and 279,000 bunches during the combined months of January, February and March. The foreign value of the April shipments listed at the Customs House, by the United Fruit Company, the only importers at the present time, to the Boston market, is \$199,878, or about \$1.09 a bunch. The foreign value of the combined shipments of January, February and March is given at the Customs House as \$222,861 or about 80 cents a bunch.

The records show that for the months of January, February and March, 1917, the number of bunches brought into the Boston market was 371,000 and the foreign value listed at the Customs House was \$204,092 or about 55 cents a bunch. For April of last year 135,000 bunches were brought into the Boston port as compared with 183,000 bunches in April this year. The listed foreign value of the April shipments for last year was \$105,846 or about 55 cents a bunch as compared with a listed price of \$1 a bunch this year.

Figures for the United States as recorded in the government report show that 3,752,601 bunches were imported for the whole country during January and February, 1918, and the foreign value of these is listed at \$1,694,642 or about 46 cents a bunch. Figures for the whole country for March and April were not available at the Boston Customs House. For the months of January, February, March and April, 1917, the total number of bunches imported into the United States was 9,580,595 and the foreign value at which they were listed with the government was \$3,479,439 or an average of about 36 cents a bunch.

A dealer in Faneuil Hall market at Boston discussing the banana situation in Boston at the present time said that the present retail price is not excessive if the customer gets the grade of bananas that should go with the price.

There appear to be bananas enough on the market to meet the demand and at no time has it been impossible to get them at the stores and fruit stands but the market is not so plentifully supplied at the present time as it was some time ago, although there is said to be no lack of bananas in the tropics, on account of the problem of transportation. The dealer said that the United States Government had taken over the boats of the United Fruit Company until but one boat load of the fruit arrives each week now, where several used to reach this port and the cost of handling the fruit has greatly increased.

Quotations on retail banana prices show that in Boston along in March bananas were selling at from 30 to 35 cents a dozen, May 1 they were 35 to 40 cents, and shortly afterward another advance pushed the price up until now they are selling at retail from 40 to 60, 50 cents being the price usually quoted for good bananas.

Pineapples, which are also brought from a tropical climate and are imported into the United States, at the present time though high, are showing a downward tendency, it was stated at the office of the Bureau of Markets.

**ICE DISTRIBUTION INADEQUATE**  
Service of the United Press Association  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Because of the labor situation, Henry L. Harrison, general manager of the Hygienic Ice Company of this city, has appealed to Mayor Fitzgerald, urging him to find, if possible, some solution to the problem; otherwise, according to Mr. Harrison, insufficient ice distribution in the city of New Haven will develop into a most serious situation. During the last few days, scores of complaints have been coming into the Mayor's office from people in New Haven, and particularly in Westville, because of their inability to get ice; and, as a result, the Mayor took up the matter with several of the large ice concerns of this city.

**FARMERS' CONFERENCE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—Hon. C. R. Mitchell, Hon. Duncan Marshall and Hon. A. J. McLean attended the farmers' conference here. An attend-

ance of about 2000 farmers registered at the meeting which was called for the purpose of discussing the agricultural needs of the district. Transportation and highways were given a large amount of attention. The mission of the three ministers was to tell the southern farmers what the government was prepared to do in both respects, as well as in regard to farming interests in general. Some of the local bankers took part in the discussion also, with relation particularly to the financial aspects of this year's farming operations.

That there would be no available expenditures by the Alberta government this year, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. McLean told the farmers. Some of the southern men were inclined to think that more attention should be given their part of the province, particularly in the way of railways, highways and telephones. Mr. Mitchell told the farmers plainly and positively that war-time conditions made it impossible to undertake a number of projects that might otherwise be found quite desirable.

## PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF SUN ON JUNE 8

New Englanders May Observe Orb as Moon Passes Over Its Face Just Before Sunset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A small piece of glass smoked on one side will be a sufficient astronomical equipment to enable the ordinary observer in New England to view the partial eclipse of the sun on the afternoon of June 8. Those fortunate enough to be in the line of totality which stretches across the United States from Portland, Ore., to Orlando, Fla., will probably be so impressed with the splendor of the crimson corona, and the great streamers radiating from the sun that they will have little use for any kind of instrument.

Those outside the favored zone will be interested in watching the notching of the edge of the sun by the rim of the advancing moon, the gradual increase in the size of the dark circle until more or less of the sun is obscured, dependent upon the location of the observer, and the sliding away from the solar disk of the dark, rounded sphere of the moon.

The amount of obscuration decreases both north and south of the path of totality, but even in the most distant part of New England it will be more than three-fifths of the entire disk of the sun, the amount in Boston being .63. In New Haven, Conn., it will be .66 while in Eastport, Me., it will be about .60, the sun's disk being taken at 100.

The eclipse begins in Boston at 6:31 o'clock on the afternoon of June 8, and ends at 8:12, a few minutes before sunset. At 7:23 o'clock 63 per cent of the total disk of the sun will be covered by the figure of the moon. It will be necessary for observers to post themselves at points where a good view of the low western sky can be obtained.

Astronomers outside the line of totality will make scarcely any effort to observe the eclipse, as little information can be gained of either the sun or the moon. Within the shadow, however, the moon will be from two to four minutes of most intense activity by the astronomers. It is probable that the eclipse will be "filmed" this year for the first time, although it has been frequently photographed on single plates. But no film or photograph has as yet been invented that can picture the gorgeous coloring and magnificent splendor during the swift flying minutes of a total eclipse.

**Parties to View the Eclipse**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Several persons from Wellesley College have joined astronomy parties which are going West to see the total eclipse of the sun on June 8. Professor and Mrs. John C. Duncan and two students of the Wellesley astronomy department left Sunday for Denver, Col. The students are Margaret Atwood '19 and Hazel Livingston '19, both of Quincy, Mass. Miss Frances Lowater of the physics department, has gone with the party from the Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago, to Green River, Wyoming, where observations will be undertaken. This party will use a camera with a motion-picture film for quick exposure to record the successive stages of the eclipse. Miss Leah B. Allen of the astronomy department of this college, has gone with the party from the Lick Observatory of Mt. Hamilton, Cal., to Denver, and then to the Pacific Coast. Miss Annie Cannon, who has gone with the party from Harvard University to Denver, is a Wellesley graduate of 1884.

**LIQUOR IN PATENT MEDICINES**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Under the amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act the Ontario Licensing Board is empowered to scrutinize more closely than formerly all patent medicines of which alcohol forms an important part, and if, upon examination the board considers the medication not sufficient to prevent its being used for the alcohol it contains, a certificate may be issued forbidding its sale. Practically all well-known patent medicines in which alcohol figures generously are to be submitted to the provincial board within the next few weeks for analysis.

**LAW AGENCIES COORDINATED**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Acting under the authority of the Overman Law, President Wilson has issued an executive order coordinating all the legal agencies of the government, with three exceptions, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. He took this action to prevent a confusion in policies and interference in the interpretations of law.

## CAMPAIGN START BY THE SOCIALISTS

Hillquit and Stedman to Speak at Chicago in Congressional Contest—Party Men's War Views Are Changing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The national campaign of the Socialist Party for the election of members of Congress will open in this city June 9 with Morris Hillquit and Seymour Stedman as the keynote speakers, so The Chicago Socialist announces. Hillquit will talk on "Industrial Democracy," and Stedman on "The Right to a Fair Trial," the local Socialist weekly says, adding that Hillquit will no doubt himself be a candidate for Congress from one of the New York congressional districts.

Both men are members of the national executive committee of the party. Hillquit of New York, is international secretary of the party, and Stedman, a Chicago lawyer, is carrying on the legal defense work of the Socialists. The meeting will be held in the Auditorium, it is reported.

An indication that some of the prominent Socialist Party members who have stuck with the party up to the present are seeing that the St. Louis anti-war proclamation and program does not express their current viewpoint is found in the last issue of The Chicago Socialist. Carl D. Thompson, campaign manager of the party in its presidential campaign of 1916, a well-known former national headquarters worker and secretary of the National Public Ownership League, gives a signed statement to The Chicago Socialist opening as follows:

"I believe that the attitude of the Socialist Party as expressed by the St. Louis platform should be changed. I believe that the party should now support the war while at the same time maintaining its opposition to capitalism and imperialism both at home and abroad, in these respects following the general lines laid down by the Inter-Allied Socialist and Labor Conference. I therefore suggest that the columns of the party papers be opened to a debate upon this question. 'Resolved that the Socialist Party of America should henceforth support the war along the general lines laid down by the Inter-Allied Socialist and Labor Conference of London.'"

Remarks of the editor accompanying the Thompson statement are not favorable to the proposed debate.

## BAKERS TO DISCUSS FOOD CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A convention of the master bakers of Pennsylvania will be held in Reading on June 10-12 inclusive. It is expected that there will be at least 500 bakers in attendance, and that prominent speakers will explain the problems of the Food Administration, and the leaders in the baking trade will endeavor to give instruction in the best methods of handling substitutes for wheat. Among the speakers will be Howard Heinz, United States Food Administrator for this State. The convention is receiving the encouragement of the National Food Administration, as it is believed it will result in much benefit, both to the bakers and the public. Plans are being made to make the coming convention a great exposition of food saving. The convocation this year will be known as the Pennsylvania Bakers Win-the-War Convention.

**RABBI COMMENDS LOYALTY OF JEWS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Speaking at a flag-raising at the Synagogue Shaari Zedek, this city, on Sunday, Rabbi Leon Albus made the statement that there are now 65,000 young men of Jewish faith serving with the army at home or abroad. Following a comment on the fact that the Jews have suffered more for liberty than any other people, Rabbi Albus stated that the race "has more cause to glorify this banner than any other." Continuing, he said: "We Jews must not forget that the Germans were our enemy for centuries back. Today they are debarring the Jew from the scientific and economic life of the Empire, because in the Reichstag they dared to oppose the policy of ruthless submarine warfare. Today there are 65,000 young men of the Jewish faith in the armed service of Uncle Sam. To a man they are ready to sacrifice all in this fight for democracy."

**QUESTION OF FUEL SUPPLY FOR WINNIPEG**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The City Council today decided to send a deputation to Washington to interview Dr. Garfield and other United States authorities, if the Dominion Government does not immediately secure a supply of American anthracite for Winnipeg. Furthermore the City Council wired the federal government over the head of the Canadian Fuel Controller as follows: "We are confident that the citizens of Winnipeg will suffer untold hardships during the coming winter owing to the coal situation and the City Council asks the Dominion Government to take proceedings to obtain permission at once from the Fuel Controller of the United States for hard coal to be supplied to our people during the severe winter weather; soft coal cannot take the place of hard coal in Winnipeg." Before sending the wire the council

debated at length a suggestion that the Dominion Government be petitioned to take over and operate the Alberta mines. The members favored the idea, but decided to postpone action in the matter until an attempt had been made to get the government to assure the city an adequate supply of anthracite. The city does not intend to go into the coal business. Although the Federal Fuel Controller recently told Winnipeg householders that they must take 50 per cent of their winter fuel in soft coal, at once, before they can buy any anthracite, Mr. MacGrath went farther and stated he would not promise that Winnipeg would receive a single ton of hard coal.

The citizens have not been laying in any stock of soft coal. They refuse to pay \$11.50 and \$12.50 a ton for the highest grade, which slacks, when the lowest price ever paid here for American anthracite was \$12.50.

## ACTIVITIES OF THE FRENCH ACADEMIES

Académie des Sciences Devotes Attention to Question of Aviation

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

PARIS, France.—If it is agreed that the conferences of the various academies are always interesting and instructive from one point of view or another, it is to be noted that there are times when, amid their artistic and other activities, they become severely practical. For example the Académie des Sciences has lately been giving some attention to a subject that has for a long time had a natural attraction for this society, and that is aviation, and in the course of an evening when M. Charles Lallemand read and commented on a paper that had been prepared by M. Soreaux, vice-president of the Aero Club of France, on the application of aviation to transport and particularly to postal transport, there were various interesting points brought out.

It appears from this paper that an inter-ministerial commission is already hard at work investigating this important subject, and, as it is believed, not a day too soon; for, even if the war continues and seems to increase in violence all the time, it is nevertheless a perfect truism that it cannot go on forever, that each day brings the end nearer, and that the aerial-transport question will arise acutely not a year or two years after the last gun has been fired, but the next day. Immediately peace has been declared, the economic effort will begin in every country. Demobilization, reconstruction and the transportation of foodstuffs to countries that will be in sore need of them will make an even greater strain on the possibilities of transport than is experienced now, and the nation that can use the air immediately and extensively will be at a great advantage. A prime consideration is that it will be by far the speediest means of transport, and it may be in some circumstances, even cheap. A point of importance at the moment is that on the conclusion of peace the nations will be in possession of many thousands of war planes which will no longer be required for military purposes, and which may be speedily adapted for transport purposes. It is obviously necessary to give attention to these considerations now, even though little or nothing in the way of transport has yet been attempted.

The inter-ministerial commission is studying the subject in its every aspect, but it was learned at this meeting of the Académie des Sciences that it has lately been particularly concerned with the question of conducting the postal services by aeroplanes. Three definite services have been under consideration and virtually decided upon for the beginning, these being Paris to London, Paris to Rome, with a stop at Corsica, and extension to the East, and Paris to Algiers with extension to Timbuctoo, Paris to London and Paris to Rome will certainly be the first lines to be established after the war. M. Soreaux is of the opinion that a different class of machine will be required for each service, and he has calculated that a machine weighing 1440 kilograms will be able to carry about 280 kilos. From Paris to London machines might be employed that would carry 400 kilos of paying merchandise. With the expenditure fixed and with a definite freight limit, the clear object in the profit and loss consideration would be to make the freight as valuable as possible, with special regard to that which would be most enhanced by the speedy transport. From the mere mention of these points it is evident that an entirely new set of factors enters into the consideration of aerial transport, making a quite new study of it economically, and one demanding immediate attention.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has in many ways been more active of late than any other, or at least its proceedings have attracted most attention. A vacancy has arisen in the list of foreign associates of this academy, and it is proposed to invite President Wilson of the United States to occupy it. At the present time the number of these foreign associates is limited to eight, and there is a proposal on foot to increase it to 10. If that is done, it is the intention to offer one of the new vacancies to Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, to whom the academy last year awarded the Audiffred prize, and the other to one who is for the present described as a high political personage in England. In such circumstances it is interesting to note who are the present foreign associates. They are Signor Luzzatti of Rome, Viscount Bryce of London, Lord Reay of London, Señor Limantour of Mexico, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, the Grand Duke Nicolas Michailovitch of Russia, and Mr. Xenophon of Jassy. This is a sufficiently varied and cosmopolitan selection.

## ILLINOIS WETS URGE REFERENDUM

Move Is Regarded as Another Effort to Delay the Final Ratification of the Pending Federal Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The wets are reported by the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois to be working for a referendum on ratification in Illinois of the national prohibition amendment. The Illinois edition of the American Issue of the Anti-Saloon League says:

"A number of shrewd arguments are being made in favor of having the people decide the question by popular vote. During the last session the wets defeated a referendum proposed for a state-wide vote. They did this to delay the death of their business. Now their proposal for a state referendum on ratification is made for the same purpose; namely, to delay, if possible, the death of their business. The wets will receive no credit for proposing the referendum now. The time has come to settle the saloon question throughout the nation by constitutional amendment through the legislatures of the various states, as provided by the Federal Constitution."

The United Societies for Local Self-Government which has been primarily a wet organization, has adopted an amendment to its constitution for Americanization and patriotism. The United Societies is composed principally of Chicagoans of foreign extraction. It has been the political power of the wets here, and has used its influence in politics vigorously and sometimes obstreperously.

In the current number of the Illinois edition of the American Issue, the state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois charges that an examination of the United Societies "will easily reveal that the purpose of this organization is almost identical to that of the German-American Alliance."

## LITTLE STORIES OF PROFITEERING

From many sources reports are reaching The Christian Science Monitor office that prices charged to retail purchasers of the necessities of life are unfair or excessive in comparison with the conditions announced by public officials and agents as being now in effect. As a possible aid in correcting what is wrong, The Christian Science Monitor is printing brief statements, experiences, or incidents showing the actual situation from the point of view of the consumer.

A woman known to this newspaper as a loyal American, and supporter of the war activities, writes to The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

One place we hardly expected to find woman's ability universally acknowledged, although perhaps this ability is not recognized, is in high finance. She has proved herself not only equal but superior to the highest captains in finance, for on all sides we hear the cry that we must "raise our prices in order to carry on our business." This cry is so general that people have come to believe it as a fact. It comes from the great packers, with incomes that run into the millions. It comes from the railroads that have been doing business that also goes into huge figures. The cry seems so universal that even governors try to find some way in which to relieve the pressure brought on these companies and to help build up depreciated property. Not only that, but we have investigations lasting into months, examining books. In these examinations, many evidences of waste and extravagance have been brought to light, but this is passed by and means are sought for alleviating the situation.

Now take the condition in which the ordinary housekeeper finds herself. Every time a price is raised, it matters not whether it is an extra cent demanded to help rehabilitate some street railway that, following extravagance in the past, is being helped by those in authority to a better status, with dividends guaranteed of 6 per cent, or whether the price of flour is increased, notwithstanding the quantities of wheat used to manufacture beer, just so often her income is cut down. She has to pay nine cents for a box of crackers that she could buy a short time ago for five cents. Last summer she found mackerel "very scarce" for food, although we were told to eat fish, and when she did get any they were so expensive that she could buy them only occasionally; yet in the fish hearing held in Boston recently, it was brought out in the inquiry that the supply of mackerel was so abundant last summer that there was no storage room for it, and large quantities were consequently thrown away. Yet no relief was granted the housekeeper. The Food Administrator of Massachusetts held that 10 per cent net was a fairly liberal profit on fish. He even said that 200 per cent on a capital of \$10,000 was permissible if the volume of business was large enough to warrant it. He said nothing about the public who paid the income.

These are but a few of the problems that face the women of the country. Unfortunately, they have no one to investigate their home troubles or to work out some way in which depreciated home belongings can be renewed. Is it fair to put this unnecessary burden on the women of the country? Cannot big business be really big enough to see the individual problem that faces women? The Secretary of the Treasury considered, it is alleged, that the interest on the third

Liberty Loan was too high at 4 1/2 per cent and advocated a lower rate. If 4 1/2 is too high, what about the 9 per cent allowed the packers by the Food Administrator on straight meat, and 13 per cent on the by-products? What about the 200 per cent on the fish business in Boston?

The question is forcing itself on the thought of the people. "Are there, in this land that stands for equal opportunity for all, laws governing the corporations different from those governing the people?" If not, why is it not taken into consideration that every time an article is raised in value, the salary of the wage earner is cut by just that sum? Would not one way out of the difficulty be, to have some women on the boards that are investigating the present conditions of things? They surely have gained practical experience in running the business of the family successfully on a continually decreasing income, while their brothers continually claim they cannot run theirs on continually increasing incomes.

## RULES FOR TOURING CANADA REVISED

Under New Regulations United States Citizens Will Be Able to Enter and Leave Readily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Under the revised regulations governing travel from the United States into Canada, the Canadian immigration authorities assure tourists from the United States that they will have no difficulty in entering or leaving the Dominion during the summer and that they will be accorded courteous treatment. Passports will not be required. Persons of enemy countries will not be permitted to enter Canada, and persons born in other countries but who have been naturalized in the United States or other countries friendly to Canada may enter if they produce naturalization certificates indorsed by a British consul in the United States.

The regulations further provide that persons of evident enemy origin born in the United States or in some other allied country should carry birth certificates or statutory declaration indorsed by a British consul in the United States. Male travelers between the ages of 18 and 45 are asked to obtain a non-residence card from Canadian immigration inspectors at the time and place they enter Canada.

The United States immigration laws require that United States citizens or residents crossing the border should be able to prove their citizenship or residence in the United States by satisfactory evidence of identification such as church, society or lodge membership card, birth, school, or marriage certificate, tax receipts, bank pass book or some such documentary evidence as will identify their residence in the United States.

In the case of persons born outside of the United States who have not become citizens, it is necessary that they establish the fact by documentary evidence that they had previously gained legal admission to the United States, if they have entered this country since Oct. 1, 1906. Males of military draft age should obtain a permit to travel from a duly qualified agent of the United States Government.

Both the United States federal authorities and the Canadian Immigration Department at Ottawa advise those anticipating traveling between the two countries this summer to have some satisfactory papers of identification in case they are called upon, should any doubt arise as to nationality, place of residence, etc., but if persons govern themselves by these regulations they need not have the slightest apprehension of complications at the international border.

**TWO MEN IMPRISONED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Silas Saylor, of Letcher County, Ky., and L. H. Sturm, of Pineville, Ky., have been sentenced to three years in the federal prison at Atlanta, by United States Judge A. M. J. Cochran, following their conviction on charges of violating the Espionage Act.

## ALIEN WOMEN IN INDUSTRY REACHED

Progress of the Americanization Work in Chicago Factories Is Told—Employers Aid the Efforts of Defense Councils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—What has been done by patriotic women of Chicago to teach English to their alien sisters in the big factories of the city, will be related by Miss Mary McDowell, head resident of the University of Chicago settlement, at a woman's war work conference being held at Hull House today. The meeting is composed of the Women-in-Industry committee members and county chairmen of the women's organizations of the Illinois State Council of Defense. The publicity committee of the state council makes the following comment on the gathering:

"Miss McDowell, who has charge of the country-wide work with foreign-born women for the National Council of Defense, will explain her plan of cooperation with factory owners who employ alien women."

"Through this cooperation classes have already been started in many of the largest business plants in the country. The classes are held during company time, and in many cases the company furnishes the teachers, because a knowledge of English will increase the efficiency of the worker. In some factories the company furnishes 15 minutes extra nooning and the Women-in-Industry chairmen and the locality furnish the teacher, and in still other places part of the noon hour is used for the English class."

"Miss McDowell reports an eagerness on the part of the women, who rush into the classes and are anxious to hear and understand all that is said about this country and about the war. An effort is made by the teachers to explain what this government is doing in the war, and what a democratic government really is. This is the first opportunity that has opened for many of the women to learn the English language."

"Miss Ann Davis, chairman of the children-in-industry sub-committee, will report on her work throughout the State. Miss Alice Henry, lecturer for the National Women's Trade Union League, will tell the story of the factory woman."

"Mrs. Raymond Robins, chairman of the committee, will have charge of the program and will report on the national situation regarding women in the war industries. The meeting is open to all who are interested."

## RAILWAY CONTROL BASIS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the call of the advisory committee of railroad executives, about 100 railroad presidents and vice-presidents, executives, bankers and lawyers, met here on Wednesday. A subcommittee reported on the progress made in its negotiations with counsel for the Federal Railroad Administration relative to a basic contract between the government and the roads. It was reported that practically all the important points except that of compensation had been agreed upon in a general way.

**GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON VISIT**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

BEAMSVILLE, Ont.—The Governor-General of Canada, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, who is on an extended tour through Western Canada with his family, recently visited the aerodrome here, where Canadian aviators are taught to fly. The chief feature of the occasion was the flight of 10 light aeroplanes. These machines are part of a fleet of 17 presented to the British Government. The work of the aerial school of gunnery was also thoroughly inspected by His Excellency.

# HANAN

HERE is satisfaction, these days, in making and selling something so useful as the Hanan Shoe—something that so well serves a needed purpose, and that saves money through the economy of sheer excellence. Hanan Stores in ten American cities, with mail service, and many agencies.

## FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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POSTAGE STAMPS  
OF LEVANT

This article begins a series of discussions on postage stamps which have been current in the Ottoman Empire. The stamps considered are those issued by other governments than the Turkish Government which have maintained postal systems in the Levant.

## British Stamps

LONDON, England.—The war has drawn the attention of philatelists to several countries or groups of countries, and the Levant is certainly one of these. An excellent study for the modern collector is the Levant, an interesting history, with no impossible rarities to impede the enthusiast, and a future—well, the future is rather a problem. Time, however, will show whether the post offices of the Orient will flourish as of old.

The title, Levant, is an ambiguous one, and is rather misleading. The general conception, from the average collector's point of view, is a collection of post offices in the Turkish capital. Speaking from a geographical standpoint, the Levant refers to Asia Minor and Syria. In a strictly philatelic sense, however, the Levant embraces a wide and varied area, including Salonika, Jerusalem, and Baghdad. Briefly, it is a collection of foreign post offices spread over the Ottoman Empire. At present these may be said to be non-existent, owing to hostilities, so it is with the work done by these posts prior to the present conditions, that this article deals.

When reviewing the postage stamps of the Levant as a whole, the postal issues of no fewer than nine different countries must be taken into consideration. Of this group, three at least—Austria, France and Russia—possessed a postal system within the Ottoman dominion as early as the eighteenth century. This was, of course, by a courier service, and long before postage stamps came into use at all. This, however, is outside our sphere of action at present, and it will only be necessary to deal with each country from the time when postage stamps were used. With the exception of Russia and Austria, and at a more recent date, France, no special issue was brought out by the different powers for use in their Levantine post offices. Overprinting was the general rule; and in early days, ordinary stamps were used which could only be detected by the foreign postmark. Before going further, it will be best to give the names of the nine countries which had offices in the Levant, and these are: Austria, Russia, Great Britain, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Rumania and Egypt.

Not unnaturally, the presence of the foreign post offices was unpopular with the Turks. Not alone was it an annual loss to the Ottoman postal revenue, but their presence there, more especially in Constantinople, was always distasteful to the native population. From time to time efforts were made to have the post offices removed, but the powers were unwilling to give way individually, and they could not come to any mutual understanding. So the offices remained.

Falling in their attempt to suppress the nuisance, the Turks started a campaign to hamper the foreign postal services. One of their boldest moves was to forbid the carrying of foreign mail bags emanating from the post offices, but this opposition eventually fell through. During the political disturbances in 1895, the foreign postal officials had a very rough time, and a goodly number found themselves placed under arrest and later imprisoned. About eight years ago, when the Turkish postal department was reorganized, a fresh outburst against the obnoxious offices ensued; and it was during this period of unrest that it was proposed, as a kind of compromise, that all the foreign post offices should be amalgamated into one central office. This only applied to Constantinople, and really the only violent opposition all through had been against the offices situated within the area of the Ottoman capital. The other places, such as Salonika, were so cosmopolitan that local prejudice was never very acute, and it was from the capital that all the trouble emanated. Nothing, however, came of these proposals of suppression or of compromise, and the postal business of the different powers concerned went on much as usual.

As a last resort, the Turkish postal authorities hit upon quite a novel plan to undermine the influence and position of the foreign post offices. Quantities of the current Turkish stamps were overprinted, with the native character "B," and these were sold to foreign residents at a discount, in order to try and induce them to use the Ottoman post offices in preference to those of their own country, whichever that happened to be. The scheme was, however, only a partial success and made no headway. These stamps were sold at 20 per cent below the face value. The anxiety on the part of the Turkish officials was really not to be wondered at, when it is taken into account that there were at the time over 100 opposition offices throughout the Ottoman empire.

This article deals only with the stamps of Great Britain; the remaining countries will be referred to later. The first mention of a British postal service in Turkey appears to have been in 1832. This, of course, was eight years before the introduction of postage stamps, and the work carried out was chiefly of an official character.

The philatelic history of the British Levant begins with the Crimean War, when the army opened post offices at Constantinople, Scutari, and at the base in the Crimea. The stamps used were the current English, and these can only be recognized by the postmarks. There are two varieties of postmark, both oval in shape, and consisting of horizontal lines. One has a crown with a cross or star on either side, and the other a larger star with

an "O" on either side. The device, in both cases, is of a very rough and ready description, and these remained in use until the armies evacuated in the summer of 1857. The postal rate in vogue at the time was 3d per 1/4 ounce. The old English stamps found with the Crimean cancellations are the 1d. red and 2d. blue of 1854; the octagonal 6d. and 1s.; and the 4d., with the large garter. A few weeks after the evacuation, a British post office for general service was opened in Constantinople, and here again ordinary stamps are used, bearing a cancellation consisting of a large initial "C," set in an oval formed of 13 thin parallel bars. Later, a cancellation was used consisting of an ordinary circular date stamp, the inscription reading, "British Post Office, Constantinople."

The offices opened at Beirut in 1873 and in Smyrna in 1872 were provided with special cancellation stamps "G06" for Beirut and "F87" for Smyrna. Stamps found with a postmark consisting of an oval containing the letter "S" emanate from the post office at Sioban, the native quarter of the Ottoman capital. The office in Salonika, opened in 1900, always used an ordinary circular date stamp.

During this time, ordinary British postage stamps were on sale at the different offices at the rate of 2 1/2d. to the piastre; and this practice continued up till April, 1885. It may be mentioned here that ordinary unsurcharged King George stamps are at present being used in Salonika.

The first English stamps to be overprinted for use in the Levant were the 2 1/2d., 6d. and 1s. of the 1884 issue, these three being surcharged "40 paras," "80 paras," and "12 piastres" respectively. The surcharging was done in complete sheets of 240 in the first two values and in sheets of 112 in the high denomination. It should be remembered that the first printing of the half-crown stamp was on blue, other printings being on ordinary white paper. All three are readily obtainable for the average collector.

The 2s. 6d. on blue paper is, however, a fairly scarce stamp, and good used copies are always salable. In 1887, the 2 1/2d., 6d. and 1s. of the Jubilee issue were surcharged, and a temporary shortage of the 40 paras early in 1893 was the cause of the appearance of a provisional, when a supply of the 1/2d. vermilion was overprinted "40 paras" by means of a locally made hand stamp. These stamps were ordered not to be sold over the counter in the ordinary way, but to be affixed to letters by the postal officials. The stamp was in use for only a week, when the supply of 40 paras on 2 1/2d. turned up, the remainder of the provisionals were then sold. The fact that a quantity of 6000 were overprinted—of the 1/2d. value were available in the country, proves beyond doubt that other denominations in addition to the ones surcharged were used in the Levant at the time. As a matter of fact, the 1/2d., 1d., 1s. and 5s. were always on sale at the British post offices. This stamp has been extensively imitated, and collectors should be careful not to pay fancy prices for any specimens.

The first Edwardian stamp to be surcharged was the 2 1/2d. blue, which appeared in February, 1902, and the other values followed in due course. The high value of the early days apparently fell into disuse; but in 1905 the necessity for a high value was greatly felt, and the 5s. K. E. appeared overprinted "24 piastres." About the same time, a series of 10 values from 1/2d. to 1s. was issued, overprinted "Levant." The first King George to be used were the 1/2d. and 1d.; and these appeared in September, 1911, overprinted "Levant." Two years later five values appeared—"30 paras" on 1/2d., 1 piastre on 2 1/2d., 1 1/2 piastres on 3d., 1 1/2 piastres on 4d., and 4 piastres on 10d.

There is one other provisional to be noted, an Edwardian. A shortage of the 1 piastre stamp occurred at Beirut in July, 1906, and the deficiency was met by surcharging a number of the 2d. so that the provisional bears two overprints—"Levant" and "1 Piastre." The quantity required was only to enable the outgoing mail to proceed, so but 480 stamps were surcharged. This is quite a scarce stamp, and is quoted at £12 in the catalogue.

**MONTREAL SAILORS INSTITUTE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—One of the old-time organizations of this port is the Montreal Sails Institute, which has held its fifty-eighth annual meeting. Some interesting facts about the port were given in the report for the year. During the navigation season of 1917 the aggregate arrivals from sea amounted to 579 vessels. Of these 499 were British, 58 American, 15 Belgian, 3 Norwegian, 1 French, 1 Italian, 1 Danish and 1 Greek. In spite of the war there was an increase in the arrivals of transatlantic vessels over recent years, although the tonnage was slightly less, and the number of sailors manning the ships has decreased considerably. That the work of the institute has been appreciated by the men of the sea may be seen from the fact that the aggregate attendance of seamen was 27,410, while the daily average was 140. No fewer than 8600 seamen attended the concerts given by the institute, and 499 took total abstinence pledges.

**WOMEN IN CIVIL SERVICE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Following the example of many large corporations in the United Kingdom, the United States and in Canada, the Dominion Government is about to take certain steps looking to the comfort and welfare of the large number of the women engaged in the civil service of Canada. It is said that about half of the employees in the civil service are women and for the future they are to be provided with club quarters, which will include a large rest room and rooms which are to be devoted to Red Cross and other patriotic work. The quarters are to be known as the Halcyn Club.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Taxing Excessive Profits

DAYTON (O.) NEWS.—Representative Kitchin, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, makes the announcement that the new tax law which is called for by the President will be aimed directly at the people who have made large profits as a result of the war. It appears to be fitting that an endeavor to carry out such a plan should be made. Men whose profits have soared because we are at war should in all fairness be called upon to pay special taxes in support of the war. Most of the people find that their chances to accumulate and save money have been reduced owing to the higher prices which have come since the beginning of the war and as a result of the demands which are made upon them for subscription in support of the various war activities. Those who are engaged in enterprises which have been made excessively profitable by reason of the high prices which they are getting for their products can present no fair argument against the proposition to tax them in accordance with their ability to pay. There can be no question of class legislation or political expediency in the framing of the new law.

## New Money

IDAHO STATESMAN.—Jefferson had no use for a navy, and during his administration openly fought all plans for the creation of an adequate American naval force, but it is Jefferson's picture that we find on one side of the new \$2 bills, and on the other side is a picture of one of our latest super-dreadnaughts. The federal reserve banks are putting out the new wartime currency, which is designed to take the place of the silver certificates being withdrawn as our minted supply of silver dollars is being melted into silver bars for foreign shipment. The new issue of paper money includes also a \$1 bill which is decorated with what is styled as "a vigorous representation of the American eagle," wings outspread and clutching an American flag in its claws in warlike attitude. Washington's likeness will adorn the reverse side of the \$1 issue.

## To Stop Waste of Paper

NEW YORK MAIL.—America has made a tremendous drain on its forests to supply it with the paper it demands. The paper mills have stripped the East of trees, the woods of which are serviceable. Canada is paying heavy tribute. Now there is call for the government to turn over the forests of the Pacific states and of Alaska. To make one pound of paper requires two pounds of coal where water power is not employed. Paper requires a long haul. No industrial process requires so much energy as paper making does in turning wood into microscopic shreds and then transforming into the multitude of forms in which we receive it and know it by the term "paper." It costs from 4 to 6 cents to produce an ordinary newspaper. Yet newspapers are sold at a fraction of this. Must not the public be educated, to get more out of their newspapers and other periodicals by placing a higher value on them?

SWISS AND GERMAN  
TRADE DOMINATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

ZURICH, Switzerland.—With the expiration of the temporary commercial treaty at the end of April, the Swiss-German relations have become very acute. Germany has shown herself so utterly regardless of all sense of decency and fairness toward her weaker neighbor in the terms she demands in the new treaty, that the Swiss have the greatest difficulty in suppressing their indignation. In fact, some of the more independent newspapers have made such vigorous protests against Germany's domineering attitude, as to bring down the wrath of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the official organ of the German Government. That journal has addressed a stern warning to the Swiss press, and the Swiss people, declaring that Switzerland receives from Germany coal and iron really as a sort of charity, as poor Switzerland is utterly unable to furnish Germany with any adequate return in foodstuffs or other commodities. Therefore, Switzerland, and especially Swiss public opinion, ought to show the utmost gratitude, reverence and politeness toward her German benefactor, otherwise Germany will find other neutral countries which will be very glad to take her coal and iron. This minatory language made the worst possible impression in Switzerland, and newspapers of all parties and nationalities hastened to protest against such threats from an official German quarter. Even the former pro-Germans in Switzerland—and there were very many of these—are no longer heard of, and it is said they have all become "neutrals."

In the negotiations now proceeding for a new commercial treaty, it is not only the exorbitant prices for coal which Germany demands that have irritated the Swiss, but also the demand that the Swiss industry should cease all exports to the Entente countries. This would mean absolute ruin to Switzerland, since it would involve such disastrous consequences to France and Italy that both those countries would certainly stop all transit of foodstuffs and raw materials to Switzerland. Germany's arrogance has had perhaps one good result in that it has forced the federal authorities to perceive the folly committed in allowing German finance to gain control of some of the most valuable natural resources of Switzerland. This is especially the case with some of the most important water-powers which have gone into the hands of private companies controlled by German banks and German electrical concerns. The development of these companies thus

controlled cannot be used as a weapon against Germany's exorbitant demands for her coal, for instance, without causing new and serious conflicts with the German Government, which, of course, would back up the interests of German capital in Switzerland.

There are already signs that Swiss industry is beginning to revolt against this German domination. One of the most notable instances is that of the "Globus," the largest department store in the country, with great stores at Zurich, Basle and other centers. The control of this company got into the hands of the German minority shareholders some time ago, through chicanery. At the annual meeting, held recently, the Swiss majority of the shareholders turned out the pro-German board. The first step of the newly elected Swiss board was to clear out the German managers and replace them with genuine Swiss citizens.

The German control of the "Globus" was typical of German methods wherever they are allowed full play. The German managers, as far as possible, bought everything in Germany, including even those goods which Switzerland produces better and cheaper. They had the audacity to offer their customers German chocolate, though everybody knows that Swiss chocolate is the best and cheapest in the world.

This case of the "Globus" will doubtless be followed by others, as the Swiss are beginning to realize the danger of allowing their great businesses to be controlled by Germans. The special danger for all Swiss enterprises, with German managers, is that they may be put on the Entente "black list" and prevented from getting their raw materials and other supplies from the allied countries.

The whole question of German commercial penetration in peace times is attracting the serious attention of Swiss industrial and commercial circles. The Swiss Sample Fair now being held at Basle is a striking instance of Swiss effort to meet the German competition. Some of the most interesting exhibits there are just those articles—such as ready-made clothing, for example—which before the war were specialties of German manufacture for export to Switzerland. The Swiss, in fact, are doing everything in their power to offset German industrial competition, and prevent their country from being flooded with cheap German products as soon as the war is over.

The propaganda of the Helvetian Society, and the support of certain courageous journals at Zurich and Berne, are doing much to help in purging Switzerland from this German influence. But the most efficient help of all comes from Germany herself in the short-sightedly provocative attitude of the German Government which is irritating and aggravating Swiss public opinion.

## CANADA'S INDUSTRIAL EFFORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board recently gave out some illuminating figures regarding Canada's industrial war efforts, at the same time saying that more of constructive commendation and less "knocking" would be beneficial to the country. In the course of his remarks, Sir Joseph said that there was under construction in Canada at the present time one-quarter of the total merchant tonnage produced in the United Kingdom last year. The two limiting factors, "added the chairman, "are that only so much money has been available for the work, while no plates or beams are being rolled in Canada. In British Columbia we are spending \$51,000,000." In a recent report of the War Cabinet of England, it was stated that 15 per cent of the total expenditure of the Ministry of Munitions in the last six months of 1917 was made in Canada and 55 per cent of all the 18-pounder shrapnel used by the British forces on all the fronts was made in Canada. The board had spent itself \$950,000,000, while the aggregate of orders placed was \$1,175,000,000.

## SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Veterans of the present war eligible under the Soldiers' Settlement Act to take up government land may do so at once by making their reservations under new regulations issued by the department of the Interior. Up till now no reservations were allowed, as the regulations were under the Soldiers' Settlement Act are not yet operative. This led to a possibility that a soldier who had a homestead or other land, and who wished to secure government land adjoining his own might find it applied for by some one else, before the soldier had the right to enter his claim. By the new order this possibility has been removed.

## Forbes &amp; Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## Summer Rugs

Among the Leading Values in Our Annual Rug Selling

Colonial Rag Rugs, \$12.45

8x10 foot size Regular price \$18.50

Hampden Colonial Rugs, 5.95

6x9 foot size Regular price \$10.50

Cydonia Rag Rugs, at \$3.45

4x12 1/2 foot size Regular price \$6.50

FORBES & WALLACE

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Albert O. Brown of Manchester, N. H., who is to be president of the Constitutional Convention just organized to revise the organic law of the Granite State, is a Dartmouth College graduate, and is a trustee of that institution. Since 1911 he has been chairman of the State Tax Commission, having previously specialized as counsel for the State in railroad tax appeals and having identified himself with progressive and thoroughgoing methods of producing and collecting state incomes. His business and banking interests in New Hampshire manufacturing and financial institutions are many. Northwood was the place of his birth, and his professional education was received at the Law School of Boston University.

John George Stewart Murray, M.V.O., D.S.O., Duke of Atholl, has recently been appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland. He succeeded to the dukedom in 1917, and was well known as the Marquess of Tullibardine. The duke has had a distinguished career in the army. He served in the Sudan Campaign and won the D.S.O. in the Boer War. After the outbreak of the present war he was commissioned by Lord Kitchener to raise additional regiments of the Scottish Horse, and he commanded the Scottish Horse Brigade in the Gallipoli operations when he was again mentioned in dispatches. The Duke of Atholl is a Freemason, and for several years has filled the post of Grand Master Mason of Scotland. As Marquess of Tullibardine he represented West Perthshire in the House of Commons, in the Unionist interest, from 1910 until he succeeded to the dukedom.

Victor Ross of Toronto, Ont., who is to be assistant to Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and is leaving Toronto for residence in New York, has for 21 years been on the staff of the Toronto Globe, and for the past nine years has been financial editor of the organ of Canadian, and especially Ontario, Liberalism. He was discovered by Mr. Teagle while the latter was resident in Canada representing the Standard Oil interests, and is now called to be near the youngest chief whom the great American oil producing, transporting, and refining corporation has ever had.

Lindsay Russell, who is to serve as active chairman of the Executive Committee of a newly formed Council on International Relations, will have Elihu Root as his honorary chief and adviser. In brief the object of the new organization is to interest citizens of the United States in international affairs and make them able to instruct their law-making agents intelligently and wisely on all issues involving the United States in foreign affairs. Mr. Russell is a North Carolinian, a lawyer by profession and also much interested in commercial ventures. He has been prominent for some years as a promoter of Anglo-American good will and understanding through his loyal service to the Pilgrims Society of London and New York, of which he was a charter member and pioneer champion, and also by his assiduous and intelligent care of the interests of the Japan Society of New York. His acquaintance with influential Japanese of this generation is very wide, and Japan's Government has shown its appreciation of his services as a friend of that nation and of many Japanese residents in the United States by giving him one of the decorations bestowed for meritorious service.

J. Waldo Smith, on whom Columbia University, New York City, has just conferred the honorary degree of D.S., is one of the great constructive engineers and builders of the United States, who has specialized in the creation of water supply systems, beginning in a humble way in his native town, Lincoln, Mass., when he was a lad of 17, and culminating in his charge of the task of giving contemporary New York City water brought from the Catskills, far up the west bank of the Hudson, at an estimated expenditure for the construction work of \$177,000,000. High offices of honor and responsibility have been conferred upon him by his professional associates. He was trained for his calling at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and after holding responsible positions as engineer of local waterworks in eastern Massachusetts, in 1899 he launched out into the wider national field and for the next 13 years was busily at work for the great privately managed water companies that meet the demands of inhabitants in the northern counties of New Jersey. It was on the basis of his record in this field that he was called into service by the city of New York when it found that it had outgrown the supply of the Croton watershed, and must go farther away for anything like an adequate supply.

J. Bishop Tingle, Professor of Chemistry in McMaster University, Toronto, Ont., has just been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and at the same time has been entrusted with a grant of \$12,000 from the Advisory Council of Scientific Research of the Dominion Government for use by him and his staff in carrying on further research in his special field.

Charles G. Treat, major-general, United States National Army, who has been detailed for duty in Italy, the precise nature of which is not disclosed, graduated from West Point in 1882, specialized in artillery, graduated from the Artillery School and the War College, and steadily rose to a position of influence and conceded ability that won him a brigadier-general's rank in the regular army in 1916. As a regular army officer his last assignment was in Hawaii. Since the war with Germany opened he has had command of the new army units at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, and more recently at San Francisco.

## FINES FOR IMPORTING LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Convictions against men bringing liquor into the Province from Montana are becoming numerous and very heavy fines are being imposed. Nine charges recently which were proven resulted in fines of \$1,750 being collected. In several cases fines of \$500 were imposed.

## EXONERATION GRANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The State Council of Defense on Wednesday night completely exonerated Oscar Rohm, manager of the East Butte Mining Company, from the charge of taking part in the affair of Carl von Pohl, enemy alien, who deceived Rohm while acting as his agent to foil pro-German plots.

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CAMPAIGN FOR WAR  
CHEST IS DEFERRED

Postponement of Plan Decided Upon at Riverside, Cal., on Account of Objections Raised by Officials of the Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
RIVERSIDE, Cal.—A public announcement was made here on May 9th that on account of the objections raised by officials of the Red Cross Society, it had been decided to defer the war chest campaign, for the starting of which on May 14th plans were at that time well under way.

This decision was reached at a conference of the local Red Cross committee with Marshall Hale, Pacific Division manager of the Red Cross, and John D. Miller, Pacific Division manager of the Red Cross War Fund Drive.

Referring to the discussion that had been entered into at this conference relative to the advisability of including the Red Cross as one of the beneficiaries of the war chest, William G. Irving, chairman of the local Red Cross chapter, made the following statement:

"It was the emphatic opinion of both Mr. Hale and Mr. Miller that this should not be done, for the reasons that under the act of Congress which incorporated the Red Cross, it was provided that funds could not be solicited where the name of the Red Cross was used, and be diverted to any other organization and that in soliciting funds for general purposes, the people would be deprived of the opportunity of being informed both as to the present activities and future purposes of the Red Cross, which they felt would have a detrimental effect upon the war efforts of the country."

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**Albert Steiger Company**  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
"A Store of Specialty Shops"  
**Spring Clearance Sale of Coats, Suits and Dresses**  
AT DRASTIC PRICE REDUCTIONS

Nearly one thousand desirable Spring and Summer Garments included in this sale. A wonderful opportunity to buy for your present and future needs. All high-grade merchandise taken from our regular stocks offered at, in many instances, below cost.

**Cloth Suits at Great Price Reductions**  
\$25.00 to \$30.00 Cloth Suits at - - - **\$18.75**  
\$35.00 to \$45.00 Cloth Suits at - - - **\$24.75**

The above lots include a great many Navy Blue and Black Suits, Men's Wear Serge, Tricotine and Poirer Twills, in all sizes.

**Handsome Silk Suits at Clearance Prices**  
\$35.00 to \$40.00 Taffeta Silk Suits at - - - **\$29.75**  
\$35.00 Crepe Silk Suits at - - - **\$24.75**

**Wool Jersey and Tweed Suits**  
\$35.00 to \$40.00 Suits at - - - **\$24.75**  
\$30.00 Suits at - - - **\$22.75**

The Wool Jersey Suits are both light and medium weight, in all colors and heathers.

## Clearance Prices in Coats



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCKS HAVE AN UNSETTLED TONE

Marine Preferred Attracts Attention by Selling Off Sharply—Specialties Prominent in the Trading Today

Prices displayed an irregularly weak tone at the opening this morning of the New York Stock Exchange. First quotations in many instances were somewhat higher than Wednesday's closing but in the next few minutes the gains were lost. The Marine issues were weak features, the preferred selling off sharply before the end of the first 15 minutes. Virginia Carolina Chemical, Brunswick Terminal and Sugar made conspicuous gains during the early sales.

At the end of the first half hour stocks showed a tendency to recover. The market continued to improve throughout the forenoon, although business quieted down considerably. The American Hide & Leather issues were particularly strong. The preferred opened up 1/2 at 68 1/2, and advanced 3 points before the end of the first half hour. The stock then rose to 109 1/4, American Sugar opened up 1 1/2 at 110 1/4, and advanced a point further.

General Motors opened unchanged at 123, and declined 1 1/2. The railroad issues also showed a tendency to move upward. New Haven, after opening off 1/4 at 41 1/2, receded to 40 1/2, and then advanced more than a point before midday.

Massachusetts Electric preferred opened up 1/4 at 28 1/2, improved 1/2, and then declined to 28 1/2. The tone was unsettled in the early afternoon. Reduction in the dividends of China had the effect of depressing the stock nearly 2 points. Marine preferred eased off further. The tendency was toward a lower level at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales 34,900 shares, \$5,766,000 bonds.

## LOCOMOTIVE SHARE EARNINGS LARGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Locomotive's earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30 are tentatively estimated around \$22 a share on the common, or about the same as the previous fiscal period, when profits were equivalent to \$21.50 a share.

For the first half of the current fiscal year American Locomotive earned \$12.38 a share on its junior issue. The earnings of the six months now closing were not as high, and probably will run somewhere between \$9 and \$10 a share.

With profits of \$22 a share for 1917-18 American Locomotive will have earned \$80 a share on its common, a surplus of \$10 after all dividends. Like other manufacturing companies, American Locomotive, while showing satisfactory profits, is carrying heavy inventories, this tying up cash assets and necessitating borrowing from the banks. At the close of last year inventories were \$27,830,295, some three times the normal, and it is understood there has been little change recently, although the annual report is likely to show a decline rather than an increase.

With such inventories there seems to be little likelihood of any change in the dividend rate. All the company's American plants are hooked up practically full for the entire year of 1918. At present they have only one customer, the railroad administration, and volume of business for 1919 will depend on this customer.

The Montreal plant is running at around 65 per cent capacity. This plant is fairly well booked up with Canadian business, as well as contracts for foreign countries, but is unable to take full advantage of this condition because of insufficient steel supplies.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

During May, 20 new ship companies were organized with authorized capital of \$8,650,000, compared with 16 in April with a capital of \$7,895,000.

The London tin market broke \$15 a ton Wednesday, bringing the price for straits down to \$23.21, due to a rumor that the English Government is to establish a fixed price considerably below the ruling market.

H. L. Gwaller & Co., New York, say: The local raw silk market has quieted down somewhat since last week, and prices have had a moderate set-back in sympathy with slightly easier quotations on the Yokohama market.

## WEATHER

Official Predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Unsettled, probably showers late tonight and Friday; moderate east to southeast winds.

Northern New England—Generally fair tonight except showers in Vermont, slightly warmer in interior; Friday showers, cooler in Vermont.

Southern New England—Probably showers late tonight and Friday.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	69	69	69	69
Alaska Gold	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Alaska Ju.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Allis-Chal.	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Allis-Chal. pf.	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Am B Sugar	67 1/2	68 1/2	67	67
Am Can.	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Can pf.	56	56	56	56
Am Car Fr.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79	79
A Car Fr pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Oil	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am H & L	13 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4
Am H & L pf.	68 1/2	71 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2
Am Ice Sec	33	33	32	32
Am Int Corp.	55 1/2	55 1/2	54	54
Am Lined.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29
Am Lined pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Loco.	63	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Smelt.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	106	106	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am Steel Fr.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Sugar	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Am Tel & Tel.	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Woolen	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Zinc	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Anaconda	63	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Atchafalaya	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
At Coast L.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
At Gulf	108	108	106 1/2	106 1/2
Bald Loco.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Balt & Ohio	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
B & O pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55
Beth Steel B.	82	82 1/2	80 1/2	81
BFGoodrich	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
BFGoodrich pf.	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100
Brook R. T.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Brown Shoe	62	62	62	62
Bruno Term.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14
Burns Bros.	120	120	120	120
Butterick	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Butte Cop. st.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Butte & Sup.	22	22	21 1/2	21 1/2
Cal Petrol	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Central Fdy.	37	37	37	37
Cer de Pas.	32	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chan Motor	86 1/2	86 1/2	85	85
Ches & Ohio	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
CM&StPaul	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
CM&StPaul pf.	73 1/2	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
Chl R & Pac	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chl R & Pac pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60	60
Chl R & Pac West	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Chl & G West	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
C & G West pf.	13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Chile Cop.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chino Cop.	59	59 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Chu Peabody	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Col Fuel	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Col Gas & El.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Con Gas	88	88	88	88
Corn Prod.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40
Corn Prod pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Cuba Steel	63 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Cuban C Sugar	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Cuban C Sugar pf.	81	81	80 1/2	80 1/2
Deere pf.	90	90	90	90
Denver	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2
Denver pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Erie	16	16 1/2	15 1/2	16
Erie pf.	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	23	23	23	23
F & M S	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
G & W W	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Gen Electric	148 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Gen Motors	123	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
G Motors pf.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32
Green Can	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Guilf States	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Harv of N.J.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Has & B	43	43	42 1/2	43
Inspiration	49 1/2	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf.	57	58	55 1/2	56
Int Con Corp.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Int Cor pf.	38	38	38	38
Int Mer Mar.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	101	101 1/2
Int Nickel C.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int Paper	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	37
Int Paper S.	64	64	64	64
Kan City So.	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Kelley Tires	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	48
Kenne Cop.	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
S.H. Kress	55	55	55	55
Kress Co. pf.	103	103	103	103
Lead Steel	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lee & T. C.	16	16	16	16
Lehigh Val.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Mex Petrol	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Miami	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Midvale St.	50 1/2	50 1/2	49	49
M & S L New.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mo Pacific	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mo Pac wip.	54	54	54	54
Nat C & C.	30	30	29 1/2	30
Nat C & C pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Nat Enamel	50 1/2	51	50	50 1/2
Nat Lead	58	58	58	58
Nevada Con.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
NY Central	72	72 1/2	72	72
NY Dock	25	25	24	24
NY N H & H.	41 1/2	42	40 1/2	41
N.W.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
North Pac.	86	86	86	86
O Cities Gas.	37 1/2	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
O.W.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
Penna.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Peoples Gas.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pere Marq.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
P-A pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Pitts Coal.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
P & W Va.	39	39	39	39
P & W Va pf.	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Pressed St.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Public Ser.	102	102	102	102
Ray Con	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Reading	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Repub I & S.	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

## PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts  
Today, apples 39 bbls; berries 4584 cts; watermelons 1 car; oranges 2617 bxs; lemons 392 bxs; grape fruit 2815 bxs; coconuts 50 bxs; peanuts 500 bxs; potatoes 28,277 bu.

Potatoes Poultry Receipts  
Today, 1050 pkgs; last year 381 pkgs.

Flour—Wheat flour not offered for shipment; white corn flour per 100 lbs. in sacks, \$4.90@5.50; barley flour in sacks, \$10.25@11; rye flour in sacks, \$11@12.

Corn—Transit shipment: Natural No. 2 yellow, \$1.74@1.75; natural No. 3 yellow, \$1.69@1.70; K. D. No. 3 yellow, \$1.64@1.65; K. D. No. 4 yellow, \$1.54@1.55; K. D. yellow, \$1.49@1.50. Prompt shipment: Natural No. 2 yellow, \$1.79@1.80; natural No. 3 yellow, \$1.73@1.74; K. D. No. 3 yellow, \$1.74@1.75; K. D. No. 4 yellow, \$1.64@1.65; K. D. yellow, \$1.49@1.50.

Oats—Transit shipment: 40 to 42 lbs. 84 1/2@85; 38 to 40 lbs. 82 1/2@84; 36 to 38 lbs. 81 1/2@83. Prompt shipment: 40 to 42 lbs. 83 1/2@84; 38 to 40 lbs. 81 1/2@82; 36 to 38 lbs. 81@81 1/2.

Oatmeal—Rolled, \$4.90 per 90 lbs. in sack; cut and ground, \$5.64 per 90 lbs. in sack.

Corn Meal (per 100 lbs.)—Feeding \$3.15@3.20; cracked corn, \$3.20@3.25; white corn meal, \$4.25@5; yellow corn meal, \$4.10@4.50; hominy grits and samp, \$4.60.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$27; No. 2 timothy, \$21; No. 1 grade east, \$21; No. 2 grade, east, \$17@18; No. 3 grade, \$13@15; stock hay, \$12.

Straw—Rye, choice, \$20, fair to good, \$19.

Willfeed—Market nominal; stock feed, \$4.50@5.50; barley feed, \$3.50@3.75; rye feed, \$3.50@4; oat hulls reground, \$19; hominy feed, \$4.70.

Beans—Car lot (per 100 lbs.) New York and Michigan choice pea beans, \$13@13.50; fair to good, \$11@12; California small white, \$12.25@12.75; yellow eye, fancy, \$13.25@13.50; fair to good, \$11.50@12.50; red kidney, fancy, \$13.50@14; fair to good, \$12@12.50; Canada peas, \$7@7.30; green peas \$10.50@12.50; lima beans, \$13.25@13.50.

Potatoes—Maine, \$2.10@2.25 per 100 lbs.; new southern, \$2.25@2.50 per 100 lbs.

Eggs—Fancy henney and near-by, 46@47; eastern extras, 42@43; western extras, 39@40; western prime firsts, 36@38 1/2; western firsts, 34 1/2@35 1/2.

Onions—Texas, \$1.25@1.50 crt. Butter—Northern creamery extras, 44@44 1/2; western firsts, 42@43 1/2; renovated, 37 1/2@38 1/2; ladies, 32@33 1/2.

Fruit—Oranges, California navel, \$4.07; grapefruit, \$2.05 bx; straw-berries, 18@23 bx; pineapples, \$2.50 50 crt; watermelons, 50@60c each; peaches, Georgia, \$1.50@3 per 6-bskt.

Apples—Baldwins, fancy, \$6@7; grade A, \$5@5.50; No. 1 fresh picked, \$3.50@5; ungraded, \$2.75@3.50; Northern Spy, \$3.50@6; russets, \$4.50@7; odd varieties, \$2.50@3.50; bu boxes, \$1.25@2.25; western box apples, \$4@4.25.

Sugar—American Refinery quotes granulated and fine as a basis at 7.45c a pound in 100-bbl lots.

## BOSTON CURB

Stocks—High Low Last  
American Oil..... 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2  
Boston City..... 90 90 90  
Boston Montana..... 51c 49c 50c  
Calumet Jerome..... 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4  
Champion Gold..... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2  
Champion new..... 75c 60c 75c  
Chief..... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2  
Crystal Copper..... 27c 26c 27c  
D and B Mines..... 25c 25c 25c  
New Corn..... 18 18 18  
Nixon..... 59c 56c 57c  
N. Midas..... 16c 16c 16c  
Oklahoma Oil..... 6c 6c 6c  
Ranger..... 37c 37c 37c  
Submarine Signal..... 30c 30c 30c  
Texana..... 90c 80c 85c  
Troy Arizona..... 16c 16c 16c  
United Verde Ex..... 40 40 40  
Victoria..... 75c 75c 75c

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts  
Today, 6433 tubs, 690 bxs, 343,434 lbs butter; 376 bxs cheese; 7258 cgs eggs; 1917, 3496 lbs, 187,466 lbs butter; 980 bxs cheese, 3705 cgs eggs.

New York Receipts  
Today, 19,145 pkgs butter, 6040 bxs cheese, 19,734 cgs eggs; 1917, 2668 pkgs butter, 9403 bxs cheese, 24,565 cgs eggs.

\*Includes 1750 boxes for export.

Other Markets  
ST. LOUIS, Mo. (June 5)—Egg market higher; cases returned 25 1/2c, included 26 1/2c.

CHICAGO, Ill. (June 5)—Butter market firm. Extra 41c, firsts, 38@40c, seconds 34@36 1/2c, standard 41c, packing stock 30@31c. Receipts of butter, 10,549 pkgs. Egg market firm. Firsts 29@31c, ordinary firsts, 27@28 1/2c, miscellaneous 28@30c, dirties 25@26 1/2c, checks 20@23c, storage firsts 32 1/2@32c, extra 33@34c. Receipts of eggs 21,606 cases.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE  
BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

1918 1917  
Exchanges..... \$45,358,500 \$34,872,857  
Balances..... 78,979,505 6,262,150  
The Boston subtreasury credit balance today is \$216,639.

BAR SILVER PRICES  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 99 1/2c, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 48 1/2d, unchanged.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open High Low Last  
Ahmeek..... 75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2  
Alaska..... 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4  
Am Ag Ch pf..... 94 94 94 94  
Am Pneu..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2  
Am Pneu pf..... 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2  
Am Sugar..... 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4  
Am Tel..... 99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2  
Am Wool pf..... 94 94 94 94  
Ariz Con..... 13 1/4 13 1/4 13 1/4 13 1/4  
Atl Gulf & W..... 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2  
Bald Loco



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## GRADING WESTERN WOOL ON ARRIVAL

Provisions Being Made by the Boston Market for Consignments From Western Growers—Draft of a Plan

BOSTON, Mass.—The local wool market continues, in a quiet way, to make provision for consignments from Western growers, with a view to having the wool, as it arrives, graded by the Valuation Committee in Boston. In this regard a plan has been drafted in a letter to Charles Nichols, Wool Administrator, from F. N. Graves & Co., of Boston, in which it is pointed out that a great saving may be brought about. The letter says in substance:

"May we call to your attention, and ask for its adoption by you, the issuance of an order covering the point, viz.: Wool may be valued by the authorized committees at the Eastern seaboard markets on advance samples, while the wools are in transit, such samples to be of sufficient weight to accurately represent the wools in bulk, both as to grades and shrinkage; nominally 10-pound samples, to be accompanied by a certificate signed by our regular Western man (our former buyer) showing points of shipment, initial routing, initials and number of each car, number of bags in each car, and gross weight of the same, as shown on the bill of lading, as well as the estimate of shrinkage of the entire lot, giving also the estimated percentage of each grade of fine, half-blood, three-eighths and quarter-blood, combed and clothing wools, and the estimated shrinkage of each grade, as well as the average shrinkage of the lot as a whole.

"This sample must first pass through the home office of the licensed Eastern dealer and be further examined, and submitted to the Valuation Committee with the signed guarantee that the wool in bulk shall be equal to the sample submitted.

"This is the adoption by the government of a long established method of doing business between dealers and the mills; and we can safely say 75 per cent of the business of Eastern dealers has been conducted on a guarantee sample basis for years. Millions of pounds of wool change hands yearly on samples very much smaller than mentioned. The advantages derived by such a ruling by you are a saving of time and money.

"The wools in bulk, after valuation, could be rerouted on the bill of lading direct to the mills to which they had been allotted, thus saving at least a 10 per cent expense."

Crimmins & Pelce Co., of this city have purchased on consignment 350,000 pounds of the new clip in the State of Oregon, the largest single sale for that district thus far.

A larger clip than that of last year is forthcoming from Illinois, where the growers have been asking \$5.67¢, for the better grades. The slightly higher price of 70 cents a pound was asked in Kentucky. Choice medium grades in the bright wool sections were offered at \$7.69¢, a pound with St. Louis as one of the approved centers for distribution in that section.

About 68 cents has been the asking price in Indiana, and 65 cents in Michigan. Operations now, however, are regulated by government restrictions, with the limited margin of profit, so that sales cannot be consummated in the above-named sections except on a consignment basis, although the growers are anxious to sell.

The mills in some cases have had difficulty in getting a sufficient quantity of wool for their contracts in time to keep them steadily employed, and in other cases contracts with the government were allowed to run out, and renewed only when preparations were made for a much larger army.

It seems now as though the new clip, with the exception of the fine grades, which are used chiefly in civilian goods, would be very nearly taken up by the mills that are already making, or are about to begin on government contracts.

France is the chief buyer today in the South American market; England and the United States having practically withdrawn. Prices remain about the same there as heretofore.

Two recent appointments of interest to the trade include John W. Scott, as head of the Textile Division of the War Industries Board, and E. W. Houghton, as the government administrator of pulled wools, the latter having offices in the building of Halliwell, Jones & Donald, on Summer Street, in this city.

Another distributing center at Ft. Wayne, Ind., has been added this week to those already mentioned.

The men's wear market is exceedingly quiet as far as civilian business is concerned, and it is difficult at present to form any opinion as to when this branch of the trade will receive the allotments of wool needed for its work. The women's wear trade is in a similar position.

It seems inevitable that certain substitute cloths for wool will be found to offer to the trade in another year, if war conditions prevail, as it is deemed better for the civilian than the soldier to go without the woolen garment if there is not a sufficient quantity of cloth for both.

## REAL ESTATE

A large block of Roxbury real estate figures prominently in the latest ready transactions in the Boston market. In that district two four-story brick apartment houses at 129-137 Hutchings Street, have been sold by Edna N. Pope to Isaac Hirsch. The total assessed valuation is \$65,600, with \$7900 on the 14,306 square feet of land in the lot.

## CITY SALES

A large city proper sale is that whereby the Beacon Chocolate Company takes title from Maria Ceppi, trustee, to 101-107 Broadway, South End. There is a five-story brick building and a frame building, and 22,291 square feet of land, all assessed on \$43,100. The lot carries \$28,100. Stephen A. Drew was the broker in this transaction.

In the West End, David Gelman has sold to the Lowell Institution for Savings, the property at 76 and 76A Leverett Street, comprising two five-story brick structures and 3570 square feet of land, the later taxed on \$10,700. The entire assessed valuation is \$27,700.

South End property which has changed hands is at 43 Concord Square. It includes a three-story and basement brick house and 2626 square feet of land, all assessed on \$10,000, with \$4700 on the lot. Otto Gibell sold to Frank H. Stevens.

The four-story brick building and 1000 square feet of land at 11 to 13 Storrs Street, between Atlantic Avenue and India Square, have been sold by Osgood K. Pratt to William J. Splinney. The total assessment for taxing purposes is \$14,000, of which the land carries \$12,000.

## SALES IN CAMBRIDGE

Caroline R. Newcomb has sold to Marjorie L. Cox for occupancy the attractive residence at 182 Brattle Street, Cambridge. It is assessed for \$27,000.

Arthur W. Krey has sold to Anna Davis Dawes for occupancy a single house at 47 Mt. Vernon Street, Cambridge, assessed for \$8500. Benjamin P. Ellis of Harvard Square was the broker in both these transactions.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

**RUTLAND RAILROAD**  
April—1918 Increase  
Operating revenue \$288,715 \$39,706  
Operating expenses 72,039 6,822  
From Jan. 1— \$246,676 \$32,884  
Operating revenue \$1,356,101 \$143,639  
Operating expenses 309,968 \$153,051  
Net income \$1,046,133 \$128,588

**WHEELING & LAKE ERIE**  
April—1918 Increase  
Gross revenue \$555,100 \$214,598  
Operating expenses 111,751 \$59,901  
From Jan. 1— \$443,349 \$154,697  
Gross revenue \$3,205,288 \$508,513  
Operating expenses 639,362 \$240,255  
Net income \$2,565,926 \$268,258

**COLORADO & SOUTHERN**  
4th week May \$504,647 \$29,396  
Month May \$1,484,325 \$59,887  
From Jan. 1— \$8,063,958 \$27,768  
Operating revenue \$1,514,610 \$1,676,942  
Operating expenses 91,229 40,495  
Net income \$1,423,381 \$1,636,447

**MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE**  
April—1918 Increase  
Operating revenue \$522,278 \$721,628  
Operating expenses 164,406 \$153,458  
Net income \$357,872 \$568,170

**NEW YORK RAILWAYS**  
April—1918 Increase  
Operating revenue \$883,452 \$50,156  
Operating expenses 231,943 \$18,888  
Net income \$651,509 \$31,268

**GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY**  
Month of May \$7,230,025 \$913,873  
5 months \$31,398,962 \$2,496,992

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metals	60	65
Aetna Explosives	14 1/2	14 3/4
Barrett O. & G.	45	51
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 1/4
Butte Detroit	1 1/2	5-32
Caledonia	39	41
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/2	1 1/4
Canada Exp.	9 1/2	10
Cash Boy	6	6 1/2
Chev Motors	123	125
Cons Arizona	13 1/2	14
Copper	6 1/2	6 3/4
Cosden & Co.	6 1/2	7
Curtiss	35	37
Emma Cons	2	2 1/2
Emerson	1 1/2	1 1/4
Eureka	2 1/2	2 3/4
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 3/4
First Nat. Cop.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Glen	3 1/2	3 3/4
Goldfield	1 1/2	1 3/4
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hanover	2 1/2	2 3/4
Hedra Mining	4 1/2	4 3/4
Horse Sound	3 1/2	3 3/4
Jerome Verde	4	4 1/2
Jumbo	8	10
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	5 3/4
Kimberly	4 1/2	4 3/4
Magma Cop.	30	34
Marshall	4	4 1/2
McKin Dar	40	43
Merritt	108	110
Midwest Oil	108	110
Midwest Refining	109 1/2	111
New Cornelia	18	19
Nixon	65	68
N. Y. Chino	40	42
Oklahoma	7 1/2	7 3/4
Okmulgee	5 1/2	5 3/4
Pease	13	14
Penn. Ky.	5	5 1/2
Sapulpa Ref.	9	9 1/2
Sequoia Oil	11	12
Sinclair Gulf	19	20
South Motor	1 1/2	1 3/4
Stanton	1 1/2	1 3/4
Standard Boat	11 1/2	12 1/2
Submarine Boat	16 1/2	17 1/2
Texas	80	85
United Motors	28 1/2	29
Un Verde Ext.	38	40
U. S. Steam	6 1/2	6 3/4
Vacuum Oil	3 1/2	3 3/4
Wright Martin	10	10 1/2

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Demand sterling 4.75-35, cables 4.76-16. Francs, cables 5.70-4, checks 5.71-4. Lire, cables 9.09, checks 9.11. Swiss, cables 3.94, checks 3.95. Guilders, cables 50 1/2, checks 50 1/2. Peseta, cables 28.55, checks 28.55. Stockholm, cables 34.40, checks 34.4. Christiania, cables 31.60, checks 31.60. Copenhagen, cables 31.40, checks 31.4. Ruble notes nominal at 13 1/2-13 1/2.

## WAR DEMANDS FOR STEEL ARE HEAVY

Although Plate Mill Output Is Greater Than Ever, Requirements Have Not Yet Been Met—Labor Needs Urgent

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Some days may yet elapse before a balance can be struck between the definitely scheduled demands the government will make upon the steel industry in the remainder of the year and the country's newly ascertained capacity in the various finished forms required, says The Iron Age. The committee is still hard at work both in Washington and New York.

Meanwhile, new plans for larger war consumption of steel are coming out, the past week bringing further developments as to increased shipyard and fabricating capacity, the former taking in both coasts.

At the same time, new reports are brought out of government plans for laying hold of steel works. The industry continues skeptical of all such news, but is in no mood to do business except at government call.

The statement of the director of steel supply to the American Iron and Steel Institute that 16,800,000 tons in definite orders are on the books caused no surprise. Details are still lacking as to the time within which this amount can be actually used. But week by week steel makers are exerting themselves to the utmost to meet war demands, and still there is a scarcity, particularly in plates, with plate mill output greater than ever.

The demand for skilled labor for munition plants, ship yards, and other vital industries is rapidly increasing, but men are not in sight. Plans are on foot for systematically making heavy drafts through regional committees, upon workers whose ordinary employment is gone or will be because material is withheld.

Pig iron production in May was at a rate exceeded but once in the history of the industry. The total was 3,446,412 gross tons, or 111,175 tons a day, while that of April was 3,288,211 tons, or 109,807 tons a day. In October, 1916, the record month, the daily rate was 115,189 tons.

While 10 furnaces blew out last month, 15 blew in, making a total of 359 active on June 1, compared with 354 one month previous. But refinings are likely to exceed resumpments in the summer months.

With charcoal iron estimated, the output of pig iron in May was at an annual rate of more than 40,900,000 tons, compared with 38,647,000 tons in 1917, and the high record of 39,434,000 tons in 1916.

Two days of high heat in the past week were a reminder that lowered production may be expected as summer advances, sheet and tin plate mills being particularly affected.

The pig-iron canvas of blast furnaces and foundries is going on slowly. So many foundries have failed to respond that they have now been notified that those not heard from this week will be put in the list as engaged on non-government work.

Lake Superior ore firms, with 33.6¢ per gross ton added to their freight charge and with two wage advances of 10 per cent to miners since Jan. 1, are preparing to ask for an increase to the ore price, effective July 1. So far as pig iron and finished materials are concerned, prospects of advances at the readjustment this month have not been improved by recent developments at Washington.

## OLD ALBERTA TRADING POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

**PEACE RIVER, Alta.**—The closing of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Dunvegan is soon to mark the passing of one of the oldest links between the Peace River country of today and the Peace River country of pioneer days, which is fast becoming mere history and folklore. The Dunvegan post was one of the oldest posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, and for upward of 75 years the factors of the company have there dealt with the natives and earlier settlers. Located at an advantageous point on the river, midway between the prairie settlements both to the north and the south, this was in the olden days one of the more accessible of all the Peace River posts of the company. With the coming of railways and modern communication lines, coupled with extensive settlement of those areas at a distance from the post, where farming could be more readily taken up, the business of the post waned from year to year, until some two years ago the recommendation was made to the headquarters of the company that the post should be closed as no longer profitable to operate. Since that time, under new management, the post has again assumed a degree of prosperity unexpected by the company, but the recommendation having been made, and it being certain that conditions cannot show a permanent improvement, the old post is soon to be marked off the list.

## CRUCIBLE STEEL CO. EXPANDS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Crucible Steel Company has broken ground for a new mill at Midland, Pa., to cost more than \$2,000,000. It will be an extension of the present one for the manufacture of steel products for the government.

## NEW YORK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States sub-treasury is a creditor, at the clearing house to the extent of \$1,427,874. Exchanges \$590,526,104; balances \$67,840,217.

## PENNSYLVANIA IS NEARING NORMAL

Actual Net Earnings of System for April Are \$5,976,820; for March \$3,458,279

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The feature of the Pennsylvania system April figures is the recovery in net earnings to something like a more normal basis. Although net was \$1,710,252 below a year ago, the decrease was much heavier in March and preceding months this year. The actual net in April was \$5,976,820, whereas on nearly as large a volume of business in March the net was only \$3,458,279. In January and February abnormally severe weather and general railway congestion resulted in net operating deficits. Detailed figures compare as follows:

Net of exp.	1918	Decrease
April	\$5,976,820	\$1,710,252
March	3,458,279	3,491,792
February	4,529,104	5,780,616
January, def.	5,668,539	11,094,932
April business amounted to \$4,730,302, compared with \$4,384,316 in March. Compared with 1917, 1918 total operating revenue was \$5,309,196 for April and \$3,357,080 for March, so that the recent statements may be considered as progressively better. It is anticipated that May gross, when reported, will be found to have been even better, and a closer approach to the \$4,767,456 record business of last August. Preliminary reports of the loaded car movements during the month have indicated a heavy traffic total. The monthly total revenue has been:		
Total op. rev.	1918	Increase
April	\$4,730,302	\$5,309,196
March	4,384,316	3,357,080
February	5,187,644	412,872
January	5,112,317	\$4,328,797

\*Decrease.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 6

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—M. & M. Halle, of S. Halle & Sons; Tour.  
Baltimore—H. A. Abrams, of Baltimore House, Md.; Tour.  
Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewkesbury of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Braddock, Pa.—J. H. Bonland; U. S.  
Buffalo, N. Y.—P. G. Fox, of George W. Chicago—J. B. Rosenberg, of I. B. Rosenberg & Co.; Lenox.  
Chicago—J. H. Wickman, of Smith, Walcott & Co.; Lenox.  
Chicago—H. A. Bolman, and S. L. Levi, of the Selz, Schwab & Co.; Essex.  
Chicago—L. Bamberger, of Mandell Bros.; Lenox.  
Cleveland—J. H. Vanques of Rubello & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.  
Groverton, N. H.—E. J. Gans; U. S.  
Havana—R. Mercader; Thorne.  
Kansas City, Mo.—S. Coleman, of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.  
Kansas City, Mo.—Spencer Ladd, of Bat-Los Angeles, Cal.—Edgar Larson of Muse, Ferris & Walker; Tour.  
Louisville, Ky.—A. R. Vogel, of Vogel Bros. & Co.; Lenox.  
Memphis, Tenn.—E. Yerkes, of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.  
Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts, of W. E. Pitts Co.; Tour.  
Montreal, Can.—T. H. Robinson and H. Martineau; U. S.  
New York—W. A. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.  
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Darwin & Co.; Essex.  
Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb, of J. G. Grieb & Sons; Essex.  
Philadelphia—J. Rosener; U. S.  
Pittsburgh—W. Hamilton of Rosenbaum & Co.; U. S.  
Ponce, P. R.—Juan Coll; U. S.  
Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr, of Knorr & Ruth; U. S.  
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

## LEATHER BUYERS

London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour.  
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

## UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	7 1/2	7 3/4
do pf.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Arlington Mills	123	125
Bates	270	275
Border City	110	115
Charlton Mills	135	140
Columbus Mfg. Company	122	125
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	215	220
Dwight & Suffolk	125	130
Everett	125	130
Farr Alpaca	167 1/2	170
Flint Mills	160	165
Hamilton W. Co.	107 1/2	110
Hamilton Woolen	100	105
King Philip Mills	166	170
Lancaster Mills	90	95
Lawrence Mfg. Company	120	125
Lyman Mills	140	145
Manomet Mills	143	147
Mass Cotton Mills	139	143
Mass Mills in Ga.	82	85
Merrimack Mfg. Company	74	80
Nashua Mfg. Company	115	117 1/2
Nashua Mfg. Company	115	117 1/2
Naukeag	155	160
Nonquitt	127	131
Pacific	142	144
Pepperell	195	205
Salmon Falls Co.	70	75
Sagamore Mfg. Company	268	275
Sharp Mfg.	90	95
Tremont & Suffolk	155	160
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	235	240
Wampanoag Mills	132	137
West Point Mills	132	137

## MISCELLANEOUS

American Glue Co. 221  
American Mfg. 140  
do pf. 82  
Chapman Valve pf. 112  
Draper Corporation 110  
Greendell Tap & Die 120  
Heywood Bros & Wakefield 170  
do pf. 82  
Plymouth Cordage 140  
Saco-Lowell Shoe Co. 145  
Hood Rubber 126  
do pf. 95

## DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England.—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

## LIBERTY BONDS PRICE DECLINE

Some Massachusetts Cities Tax Exempt Securities Selling on Smaller Income Basis Than United States Issues

BOSTON, Mass.—The disturbing decline in the taxable Liberty bond issues has created some desire to know why the United States Treasury does not draw upon the 5 per cent stabilizing fund to a sufficient extent to check the recession. It is possible that the government is already employing this fund, but the action of the market would indicate otherwise.

The third 4 1/2s have declined to 95.46, which is a 4.85 per cent income basis, and the second 4s have dropped to 93, or a 4.48 per cent basis if held to maturity and a 4.93 per cent basis if redeemed at the optional date, Nov. 15, 1927. The 4s being convertible into a 4 1/2 per cent bond similar to the third 4 1/2s, with the exception of maturity, there is no apparent reason for a 2 1/2 point spread between the market prices of the two issues. But this spread is no more of a mystery than the fact that the American public took \$4,000,000,000 of the third 4 1/2 per cent bonds at 100, when the second 4s, which could be exchanged for a practically similar 4 1/2 per cent bond, were selling at 96. Patriotism, it seems, floated the third loan at an artificial price.

While bonds of the United States Government can be purchased to pay almost 5 per cent, the tax-exempt obligations of good Massachusetts cities sell on a 4.40 per cent basis. Bonds of outside cities with a high credit rating like Detroit and Cleveland command from a 4.60 to 4.70 per cent basis. Of course municipal bonds are at the moment absolutely free from federal taxes. In this respect the comparison with Liberty 4s and 4 1/2s is not strictly fair, although to the great bulk of the American people the second and third Liberty Loans are wholly exempt from the income tax. Wealthy investors still have a pronounced predilection for "municipals," which has been accentuated by the increased tax program. But there is more and more discussion of the possibility that the income from municipal securities will be brought under the federal tax laws. Whether it is proposed to accomplish this by a hasty amendment to the Constitution, or by "forgetting" the Constitution for the duration of the war is not altogether clear.

That the government is steadily losing taxes by this switching of investment funds into municipals cannot be denied. Take, for example, the case of an investor with such a large taxable income that the government is entitled to half of it in taxes. On a \$1000 5 per cent bond the government takes \$25, but the owner may sell this bond to a small investor, reinvest in a municipal bond, and the government will get only the 2 per cent or 4 per cent normal tax; in other words, \$1 or \$2 against \$25.

It should be unnecessary to state that the decline in Liberty bonds betrays no weakening of faith in the credit of the country or in the eventual triumph of allied arms. It is a question purely of supply and demand with the supply temporarily exceeding the demand for reasons other than lack of public confidence.

## THE SAVINGS BANK ASSOCIATION FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Representatives of 195 savings banks in the State met at the Boston City Club Wednesday and formed The Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts. Officers were elected and delegates selected to the National Council of State Banks which meets in St. Louis, Mo., July 15.

The new organization is an outgrowth of the old committee for the savings banks of Massachusetts, a body of six bankers, who, in an informal way, looked after the general interests of savings banks. With many new problems arising a more representative body and a permanent association were deemed necessary.

Henry Parkman of the Provident Institution for Savings was elected president; Wilmet R. Evans, of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, treasurer; Frederick B. Washburn, of Worcester; John W. B. Brand, of Springfield; Francis A. Shove, Malden, directors; Charles S. Norris, of the Home Savings Bank, Boston, secretary. Other members of the executive committee are: Charles Allen of Greenfield; Joseph H. Soliday of Dedham; P. C. Nichols of Pittsburg; Albert I. Couch of Lawrence; Charles F. Mann of East Bridgewater; Wilmet L. Adams of Pittsfield, and C. L. Holmes of Fall River.

The purpose of the association is "to look after the general welfare of the savings banks of this Commonwealth" and power is vested through its executive committee to levy assessments in proportion to the deposits of the banks in addition to small annual dues. The association is patterned after similar organizations in New York and Connecticut. After the business session Augustus L. Thorndike, Bank Commissioner, addressed the meeting.

## FARM BON







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There is at our store a fine selection of  
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 "CORSETS EXPERT-FITTED"  
 "WAISTS MAY BE TRIED ON"  
 Store 396 Yonge Street, Toronto  
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We Carry  
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 744½ Yonge Street  
**BRIGHTON LAUNDRY**  
 Limited  
 (The Careful Laundermen)  
 Launderers to Discriminating People.  
 880 BLOOR STREET, W.  
 Telephone: College 3301-1917  
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**PURITAN LAUNDRY, Limited**  
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 SUITS, GOWNS, DRESSES  
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 Distributors of Electric Conches and Elgin Six  
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 Incorporated 1855 Total Assets \$24,000,000  
 Your Savings Account and Banking  
 Business Invited  
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 SEE OUR WHEATLESS PRODUCTS  
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 WEAR  
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**Grain Commission Merchants**  
 To the Grain Growers of Manitoba,  
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 BISHNELL BAYS—Furnish the grocer who  
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 Meals  
**White Cafeteria**  
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 An Indoor Garden  
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 Also Dresses of Taffeta, Foulard,  
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 New Styles—All Reduced in Price  
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 Everything for the Home.

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 Specialists in High-Class Merchandise  
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 Believes in Honest Merchandising—  
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 Your Money will always meet its  
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 A store where no transaction  
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 It will pay you to trade here.  
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 REAL BUTTERMILK 15c PER GALLON  
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 Full Count Both Phones  
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 4 per cent interest paid on Savings  
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 "SERVICE FIRST"  
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**LEWIS ELECTRIC CO.**  
 The Motor Firm  
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 Outer Garments  
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**COAL COMPANY**  
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 Both phones No. 10  
 JOHN A. MOIT, President  
**Peoples National Bank**  
 CHARTERED 1865  
 Pays 3% Interest on Savings Deposits  
 Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, all  
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 Store in Jackson  
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**MYRON STILLWELL**  
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 400 SOUTH MEYER ST. Both Phones 880  
 We Pride Ourselves on Prompt Delivery  
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 Phone 407 177 E. Cortland  
**ROGERS LIGHTING SHOP**  
 JACKSON, MICH.

**KALAMAZOO, MICH.**  
**SHOES AND HOSIERY**  
**G. R. Kinney Company**  
 311 NORTH BURDICK STREET  
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# EDUCATIONAL

## GREEK NOT TO BE ABANDONED

Prof. A. T. Murray of Stanford University Foresees a Revival of Interest in Classics as Part of After-the-War Reaction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal.—That there is not the slightest danger that the study of the Greek language will be abandoned in educational institutions, or that any permanent impetus to that end will result from certain fundamental changes now going on in national and racial thought habits, of which changes the present widespread readjustments in educational subject matter and methods are indicative, is the opinion of Prof. Augustus Taber Murray, of the department of Greek, of Leland Stanford Jr. University, as expressed in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

In fact, in Professor Murray's opinion, there will be after the war a natural reaction against the present utilitarian and dry-dust standards of education, and those that offer more of the inspirational and cultural qualities and in which Greek will find a larger place than it now has in our present educational system.

"I do not wish to prophesy any great Greek or classic revival," he said, "but I do believe that after the present international upheaval there will be a great release of spiritual forces that will create an atmosphere in which Greek will naturally thrive. And yet, educational ideals have changed so fundamentally in recent years that the classics will never again be regarded as the two fundamentals of our educational system."

"The immediate effect of the war, with its concurrent and attendant conditions, on the study of Greek," said Professor Murray, "is of course to cause a great decrease in the number of those studying the language. This situation may, however, be accounted for in many ways." The very necessities of the time, for example, explained Professor Murray, in effect, tend strongly to cause young men to enter industrial and allied professions in large numbers, for there is much work to be done and it must be done quickly. Then there is every reason just now why men of draft age should limit their studies, concentrating upon those branches which bear more directly upon the work upon which they intend to enter. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the college attendance is only about 40 per cent of the normal number, with a relatively small number of upper classmen.

"Greek has, however, practically ceased to be studied in the high schools of the West and while it is probably the tendency throughout the country to drop Greek from the secondary schools, some of the colleges are strongly resisting this influence. And in a measure they will doubtless be successful among those schools that are specially designated as fitting schools, for the great universities, especially Yale, Princeton, and Harvard, will retain Greek in their courses."

"For, aside from the reaction against the present materialistic tendencies that is bound to come and that will naturally cause a larger number to be attracted to the study of Greek, there are various reasons for believing that this language, and Latin as well, will be retained as important factors in our educational process. In the first place, the real lover of the Greek language is not the one who studies it for the purpose of mental discipline, which reason has largely been abandoned, but rather he who seeks it for its ennobling and elevating influences and who believes that the Greek ideal which has had such an unparalleled influence upon human history, still has its lessons for the present and future generations."

"Latin will necessarily continue to be studied as a foundation for the study of modern languages, and by those who wish to deal in a fundamental way with primary historical and legal documents, while those who turn to the classics for purely cultural reasons will favor Greek. The latter language also has a decided utility as a foundation for instruction in English. In fact I do not think any one has any right to act as a teacher of English who has not been thoroughly steeped in the classics and in the Bible."

As to whether the Greek language has any place in the University Extension, Chautauqua and other movements designed to extend the area of education and culture among the people as a whole, Professor Murray was rather doubtful. "Greek as a language," he said, "it might be difficult to teach in this way, and as to whether Greek art or literature should be included in such activities depends wholly upon the instructor. If the teacher knows his subject this method may be safely followed, but if he does not, the results are deplorable. No one should attempt to popularize Greek art, literature, or philosophy who has not, for one thing, a first-hand knowledge of the Greek language; but one who knows his subject and who understands how to lead the student to an appreciation of the beauty in which he, as master of the Greek language and literature, habitually lives, may do good work in these popular methods of instruction."

"In fact, here at Stanford, we do something in that direction, within the boundaries of the university, by offering several courses which bring the student into contact with Greek thought but which presuppose no knowledge of the Greek language."

## GERMAN SCHOOLS AND SUPER-PUPIL

Discussion Going on as to Reform of System With Object of Giving Advantages to Clever Children as Aid to the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin, Germany (via Amsterdam) Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The German press continues to devote attention to the reform of the school system, with the object of giving the clever child of whatever class of society, an opportunity of obtaining an education that will enable its gifts to be fully utilized for the good of the community.

While, as was observed in the Kölnische Zeitung recently, the higher schools are being considered more from the standpoint of improving their curriculum, existing scholastic methods being retained, in the case of the elementary schools, stress is laid on the necessity for a change in their organization. Accordingly, in recent years the development of the elementary school and the advancement of clever children have become commonplaces of discussion. That these two aims are by no means connected, and are only to be reached by different paths, is conclusively shown by a study of the clearest feasible proposals for school reform that have so far appeared. These proposals emanate from a head teacher, Dr. W. Popp, who in a work entitled "Neuorientierung der Volksschule" discusses the question as it affects both town and country in Prussia. For rural education he finds the solution of the problem in the establishment of efficient well-built central schools containing 6 or 8 classes to replace the small village schools, which are far too numerous. A central school capable of accommodating children from all the villages within a circumference of from 3 to 5 kilometers would be able, by means of its augmented teaching staff, to attain that goal which is essential for a thorough education, namely, that every hour the children spend at school should be devoted to instruction, whereas, as things are at present in most rural schools, the children are merely occupied during several hours while their teacher is busy instructing other classes.

The difficulty of the conveyance of the children to the central school, which may, in the circumstances, be as far as five kilometers distant from a child's home, Dr. Popp proposes to meet by dividing the cost of the journey to school among the peasants, as is already done in certain parts of the Rhine district. As soon as, by this means, the methods of conducting the rural school have been assimilated to those of the urban school, Dr. Popp proposes that the curriculum of the elementary school should be uniformly developed, both in the town and in rural districts, so as to accord, as far as possible, with the scholastic aims and the curriculum of middle schools. For this purpose he advocates the adoption of the middle school curriculum for the elementary school with six or eight classes, with the limitation that the ninth class of the middle school should cease to be obligatory, and that the foreign languages and other optional subjects of the middle schools should remain optional, or, where they cannot be offered, should cease.

The pamphlet on the same subject issued by a committee appointed by the Cologne town council, and on the Cologne elementary school system recommends two series of measures which, in theory, have already received the hearty endorsement of the municipal authorities, and which merely differ in this respect, that the one could only be carried out by larger, well-to-do communities—municipal kindergartens, additional classes for less clever children, etc.—while the other possesses more general importance, since it is applicable in other places. The distinguishing feature of this second series is the assimilation of the elementary school curriculum for Class I A to that of the middle school, and the employment of this latter for the advancement of clever children.

The Kölnische Zeitung further reports that, in Essen, a committee appointed by the municipal authorities to consider how best to secure the advancement of clever children has proceeded from the standpoint that it is difficult to form a decided opinion as to the mental capacity of children in their third or fourth school year, and that to form any one-sided opinion without reference to the scholar's moral fiber is objectionable. Also that it should not be left to the teaching staff to decide on the method of training to be adopted, as is recommended by many champions of the uniform school idea, but that the parents must be given their share of the responsibility. For this reason the committee, in contrast to the endeavors made in many large towns to introduce special classes as preparatory for higher schools, considered it more important to facilitate the transfer of clever children from the elementary schools to middle schools and higher educational establishments of all kinds, and to allow the children to fight their own way in open competition with their new class-mates. The final decision as to the educational method to be selected is, in Essen, postponed until a child's thirteenth year. For those scholars who at about the age of 15 desire to enter a practical vocation, or to join the ranks of subordinate officialdom, the middle school is regarded, as it is in many Prussian towns, as the most suitable institution.

The possibility of proceeding from the middle school to a higher school will, it is hoped, induce the parents to select the middle school from the outset, and thus relieve the higher schools, for in case of a subsequent change of plan, it is still possible for a boy to be transferred to a higher school, and that without an examination or a probationary period of nine months. It is considered inadvisable to combine special classes for foreign languages with the elementary school, because thereby a task will be imposed upon the latter which is foreign to its essence, and it will be impossible, in any case, to achieve the same results as in a middle school with a six years' course and definite aims. It was decided to establish new middle schools, and to create the possibility of transference referred to above, up to the lower third (Untertertia) of the reform schools; to extend the provision of scholarships to the lower classes of the middle and higher schools, as soon as a boy is admitted, on the strength of reports (Zeugnisse) and recommendations from the elementary school; to establish special departments, so-called A classes in the elementary schools for clever boys in their seventh and eighth school years; to keep the elementary school up to date still remains to be done, by reducing the number of classes, by the removal of obstructions caused by working with boys of average capacity, by developing the continuation schools and bringing the technical schools into line with them, and by affording to the clever elementary school children a possibility of advancement even without the study of foreign languages.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Rev. Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D., to be canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Divinity at the University of Oxford. Educated at Winchester and New College, Dr. Headlam graduated with a first-class in Literæ Humaniores, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls. He is particularly well known in connection with his work at King's College, London, of which, at a later period, he became the principal, holding also the professorship of dogmatic theology at that institution. In his new post at Oxford he succeeds Canon Scott Holland.

A lively but almost tragic account of a German girls' school (Lyceum) in the district of Posen—that annexed but never really conquered Polish land—is given in the April issue of the Cornhill magazine. Written by a Jewess of Polish origin, who was admitted to the school when she was only 6 years old, the narrative lays special emphasis upon the discipline, the hard, unfeeling military discipline, administered to all but the children of Prussian officers and Prussian officials. "The school consisted of three separate divisions: the main body, a lyceum, containing 500 to 600 girls, pupils of from 6 to 16 years of age, divided into 10 standards, rather on the lines of the boys' public schools in England; the seminary, a training college for teachers; and, lastly, the experimental school (Übungsschule), with seven standards, in which several hundred pupils were under tuition by student teachers, under the supervision of professors and other high-class masters who had passed the universities. The pupils in the latter came mostly from the lower middle-class and had to pay fees, though on a reduced scale."

## SCHOOL BOARD DROPS GERMAN AS STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—There will be no more classes in the German language organized in the public schools of St. Louis. The Board of Education has accepted the recommendations of Supt. J. W. Withers that all classes now enrolled in German be permitted to complete the course in high school work but that no new classes be started. The German language will be dropped in all other departments when the present term ends in June. As St. Louis high schools have but a two-year course in German, the final class will end its work in June, 1919. It was held that those who had begun the course as a part of the college entrance requirements should be permitted to complete it. Two text-books, "Glück Auf" and the notorious "Im Vaterland," were eliminated a month ago, because of objectionable text and illustrations.

Before acting, Dr. Withers had made inquiries in many cities to determine the general attitude toward the German language. He found that German is still being taught in nine of the country's largest cities, of the two, Los Angeles and New Orleans, were seriously considering its discontinuance. Federal officials were found to be noncommittal as to the move. Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and New York were the other cities where inquiries were made.

In a statistical table presented to the Board of Education, it was shown that at the enrollment of the term beginning January, 1918, only 56 new students began the study of German, a decrease of 90 per cent in two years.

## GOVERNMENT HELP OF SCHOOLS IN FIJI

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, FIJI.—Rules and regulations for government-assisted vernacular schools were issued recently. They refer to "schools established for giving elementary primary instruction in the Fijian or Rotuman language, or in an Indian dialect." Section 10 of the rules provides for grants in aid as follows:

"1. In schools under these regulations, in which the average attendance during any period of three months does not exceed £40, an annual grant of such sum, not exceeding £50, as may be fixed by the Board of Education, shall be paid in aid of the salary of the teacher. In schools in which the average attendance during any period of three months does not fall below 41, an annual grant of such sum, not exceeding £80, as may be fixed by the Board of Education, shall be paid in aid of the salaries of the teachers; provided that at least two teachers shall be employed in such schools."

"2. An annual grant of £10 shall be paid in respect of one pupil teacher employed in any school whose average attendance does not exceed 40; and a grant at the same rate shall be paid for each of two, but not more than two, pupil teachers employed in schools whose average attendance exceeds 40; providing that all such pupil teachers shall be holders of certificates issued to them by the Superintendent of Schools."

## HIGHER TEACHING STANDARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—An important change in the policy of the Provincial Department of Education has been announced by the deputy minister, which is calculated to improve the standard of teachers of the Province, and increase their general efficiency. Beginning July 1, 1919, the first and second class normal school sessions will be extended from four to eight months, and the third-class sessions from 10 to 15 weeks. The scholarship qualifications for normal school entrance will also be raised to second-class academic standing, or at least three years' high school work.

## AMERICAN NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—In the war with Spain carried off by the University of Minnesota alumni "tokens" as pocket pieces, which were given them by their alma mater. Each one bore the name of the graduate and also words testifying to the academic mother's affection for her son and her pride in him. The Harvard Bulletin backs the idea for Harvard now, and adds the comment that even should the "token" fall into the hands of an enemy "it could suggest only the quality of the backing that is behind so many Americans."

The New York Nation is authority for the statement that next autumn a new college of political science will be established in New York City, with a guaranteed income of \$150,000 a year. It will reduce administrative expenses to a minimum and invest its income mainly in men and not in apparatus. Reversing the usual process, the faculty will elect the trustees and appoint and dismiss the teaching staff. The project is an effort to secure a research and teaching institution, free from control of boards of governors representing vested interests or governors or regents politically chosen; to be able to procure teachers for mature students who, with no bonds hampering either teachers or students, may get and give first-hand knowledge of corporation management and control, labor organization, city, state and national administration and all problems that under present methods of college control are apt to be class-dominated; and to provide a forum where there can be frank discussion of existing social conditions, with a view to their radical reconstruction, if necessary. Professors are to be relieved from administrative responsibilities, such as now make so many scholars in colleges and universities so often drudges engaged in clerical work, when they should be investigating, teaching and publishing. All courses of instruction are to be founded on issues of current life. The aim is to find the truth and to tell it; the method is to be flexible and ever changing, and the approach is to be from the angle of social need.

Pressure of public opinion and official action by the local municipal legislature, has led to prohibition of use of German books and study of German in the high schools of Philadelphia, Pa.

Seven of the New England colleges will make Williamstown, Mass., and the facilities of Williams College, the center for a military training camp during the summer, the eligibles being members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

The annual report of Hampton Institute, Va., where Booker T. Washington graduated and where Gen. S. C. Armstrong defined a method of combined vocational and cultural education for Negroes and American Indians which has since commended itself theoretically and practically to educators of all races, in the United States, announces in its latest report that "the close of 50 years of Hampton's history finds the relations between the races of the South, the progress of Negro education, and the school itself, in a condition which the most extreme optimist of 50 years ago could hardly have dared to hope for."

If the trustees of the University of Cincinnati follow the advice of the faculty of the institution, they will use part of the income from the latest bequest to the institution for support and development of the graduate school.

Professors Ames, Tyler and Wigmore, of the University of Pennsylvania, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Northwestern University are representatives of the American Association of University Professors who are to act as a committee on international relations, with particular reference to England, France, the Spanish-American countries and Japan.

The new curriculum at Princeton University, which is patently the result of the decision of the authorities to make it a military institution for the period of the war, makes it possible for the first time for a student entering the institution to do so without knowing any Latin.

A straw showing how the tide is going to run in the future is the announcement that the Comte France-Amerique has offered to Harvard University a medal to be awarded each year to the successful contestant in a debate on French civilization, to be carried on in French, not English.

If the Board of Education of New York City ratifies the decision of the majority of the board of superintendents no new classes in German will be allowed in the intermediate and high schools of the city during the next school year and thereafter until the decision is reversed. Pupils who have already begun courses will be allowed to finish them.

## SASKATCHEWAN'S SCHOOL PROBLEM

The Hon. William Melville Martin, Premier, in Interview Gives Review of the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—That Saskatchewan has been misrepresented in regard to the language question was the contention of Hon. William Melville Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, during the course of an interview with The Christian Science Monitor. The people of the East had wrong ideas concerning the language problem in this Province, he declared, and he quoted from a statement in an eastern daily newspaper that there were schools in Saskatchewan where nothing but German was taught. "This is not the case," he said emphatically. "There are some Mennonite schools here," he went on, "where only German is taught, but these are not schools at all, in a true sense, because only a little scripture and church doctrine is taught. These schools are not under the control of the Department of Education and we are not responsible for conditions therein. There is not a public school in the Province—and by a public school I mean a school under our control—where English is not taught. Our rural schools compare favorably with those in other provinces and with time we shall bring them to a higher state of perfection."

Citing specific cases, Mr. Martin said that in one large foreign district with 139 schools, in only 10 of these was a foreign language taught, and only for one hour a day as permitted by law. In another foreign school inspectorate where 60 per cent of the children were of foreign parentage, only 12 per cent were being taught in their own Ruthenian tongue. In still another large foreign district where there were 125 schools, only nine availed themselves of the privilege of teaching in a foreign language for an hour a day. In the whole Province, continued Mr. Martin, there are just 150 public schools where a foreign language is being taught and there is not one where the English language is not being taught. Some people say there are hundreds of private schools in our Province. As a matter of fact there are, approximately, 50 and of these 29 are Mennonite schools.

"The difficulty of dealing with the Mennonites has been apparent in this Province for many years. They came into the country under an agreement with the Dominion Government which guaranteed them, according to their contention, not only exemption from military service, but also freedom with regard to their religion and with regard to the control of their schools. The question is one which has given the government a great deal of trouble. The only practical solution of the difficulty lies in the building of schools in different portions of the settlements where conditions are favorable; but, even after the schools are built, there is the difficulty of getting the children into the schools. When it is remembered that very recently under our School Attendance Act some of the Mennonite parents who were fined on account of the non-attendance of their children preferred to go to jail rather than to pay the fine, the difficulty must be apparent to every one."

In regard to all the private schools the position taken by the Department of Education is that they must furnish an education as efficient as that given by the public schools. In the case of the Mennonite schools above referred to, this is a policy which is almost impossible to carry out, but in the case of other private schools in the Province, I believe that, gradually, they can be brought to that standard of efficiency. As a matter of fact a number of them are now efficient. One would think to hear some people talk of the private schools in Saskatchewan that this was the only Province where private schools exist. As a matter of fact there is no province in Canada where some private schools do not exist; and in the United States where the people pride themselves on their 'national school system,' 1,500,000 children are attending private schools.

"In looking over the whole Province," Mr. Martin said, "and considering the fact that many of our people came here during the past few years, while there is no doubt room for criticism and room for improvement, there is also room for congratulation; and I do not believe that there is any country in the world where foreign peoples have been assimilated to such an extent as quickly as has taken place in the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. Instead of finding fault with the conditions that exist, I think we should rather pride ourselves on the remarkable advances that have been made in a comparatively few years."

"It is unfair to compare school attendance in Saskatchewan with attendance in other provinces because we have not such large centers of population as the other provinces and, moreover, we are the most rural Province in Canada, 72 per cent of our people being on the land. In this connection also the severity and length of the winter and the distances to travel should be considered."

TEACHERS' SALARIES RAISED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Salary increases of \$100 per annum have been granted Rockford teachers, to be effective next September. Two hundred teachers petitioned for the increase, which it is estimated will amount to \$33,775. The proposal for a \$50 bonus in addition is being considered.



## THE HOME FORUM

## "But One Side to Reality"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the grounds upon which theology bases its teaching as to the reality of sin, or evil, and therefore of disease and death, is the argument that if a man cannot sin he ceases to enjoy the blessings of moral freedom. If he can only do right, argues this theory, he is no longer an intelligent being, but a mere automaton. The whole essence of free will, according to the same view, is that every man has his choice between good and evil. If reality reveals nothing but good, there ceases to be any merit in choosing it—there is, in fact, no choice. Therefore, in order to preserve the freedom of the human will, argues the theory, it would be necessary to postulate the existence of evil, even if our senses did not constantly testify to its reality.

As has often been pointed out, the doctrine of free will collapses the moment it is brought into contact with the facts of mathematics. It is not permissible for the sturdiest champion of moral freedom to preserve an open mind on the question of how much the addition of two and two makes. He may complain as much as he likes about the cramping effect of the law of numbers, but there is only one correct way of putting two and two together, and should he insist on the exercise of his free will to the extent of bringing out any other answer than four, he would cease to be regarded as sane.

As it is in the study of arithmetic, so it is in the everyday concerns of life. Theoretically, the business man has two courses open to him. He may conduct his business on sound lines, and make a profit, or he may conduct it on unsound lines, and eventually file his petition. Practically, only one truly successful course lies before him, because there is in reality only one way to make a business pay, and that is to supply a given demand in such a manner as to satisfy a sufficient number of customers. The merchant who performs this function successfully

does not grumble about the necessity of adapting himself to its exigencies. He does not find his moral freedom in any way impaired thereby. On the contrary he discovers, in the orderly working out of his business problems in accordance with the rules prescribed by experience and the laws of the land, a satisfaction which is even more to him than the material wealth he accumulates.

The same reasoning applies to every phase of human thought and action. There is really only one way to do anything, and that is the right way. This is tacitly but universally admitted, and poor humanity makes constant, if feeble, attempts to find and keep the right way in most things. Its failures are apt to be almost as numerous as its attempts—hence its tendency to elevate the wrong way to a status of equal validity with the right. But the fact remains that there is in reality only one way—the right way—to do anything, and it is equally true that there is in reality only one thing to do under any circumstances, and that is the right thing.

The attempt to justify the reality of evil and sin on the ground that they are necessary to provide men with an alternative choice thus fails to stand the test of everyday experience. It is found that the so-called freedom to embark on the wrong course instead of the right one is no freedom at all; that, viewed from the standpoint of perfection, there is no wrong course to adopt. Is the real man, then, a mere automaton, without any individuality, power or freedom? Christ Jesus said, "I can of mine own self do nothing," yet he silenced the Pharisees, healed the sick and raised the dead. "Never man spake like this man," exclaimed the awestruck emissaries of the Pharisees, after they had listened to him who taught "as one having authority, and not as the scribes." Read in the light of Christian Science, the career of Jesus was a constant and progressive demonstra-

tion of the unreality of evil in every form, whether it lurked in the beliefs of sin, of sickness, or of death. To him it became increasingly clear that there was no evil in reality, and for him, therefore, there was no alternative between good and evil. "He was inspired by God, by Truth and Love, in all that he said and did," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 51 of Science and Health, the textbook of Christian Science. Yet this singleness of vision, this inability to "look on iniquity," so far from detracting from his individuality or initiative, armed him with such wisdom, courage and love that all who came into contact with him were irresistibly attracted by his character, or silenced by his unanswerable logic.

The life of the great Exemplar furnishes a conclusive answer to the argument that a knowledge of evil is essential to the preservation of man's individuality and moral freedom. "If therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light" is another of the marvelous sayings in which he himself set forth the secret of his power for such as had ears to hear. Elsewhere he declares in direct and unmistakable terms, that the ideal which he taught and lived is not far off or impossible to those who are willing to take up the cross. "He that believeth on [understandeth] me, the works that I do shall he do also" is a clear and definite direction which is binding upon all Christians. The difference between the life and works of the Master and those of the average human being is the measure of the difference between the truth which makes man free, and the falsehood which testifies to an impossible equation of evil and of good. "There is, but one side to good,—it has no evil side," says Mrs. Eddy, in the sermon entitled "Christian Healing" (p. 19), "there is but one side to reality, and that is the good side. God is All, and in all: that finishes the question of a good and a bad side to existence."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Newiman, and Brown &amp; Dawson

## The Marble Camel Bridge, Peking

Few of the world's great cities keep their secrets so safely as Peking. To many eyes she may only be a waste of emptiness and endless level stretches, but to those who have conquered the mystery she has a stronger

charm than any of her rivals. It is not a showy charm. Here is none of the neat loveliness of Kyoto, the polychromatic bustle of Canton, the barbaric contrasts of Holy Moscow, or the irreconcilable anger of Constantinople, an Augusta disowned, but indefinitely Augustan. . . . The keynote of Peking is a spaciousness so ample as to seem almost sinister. For miles and miles you may drive through lanes and labyrinths and

wide, long streets of houses low and gray and gabled, with blank faces, and all so squat and so same that you end by feeling the oppressive mystery of their unseen life.

Here and there, indeed, in the foreign quarter, rise huge foreign buildings in the usual uncompromising hideousness of European architecture in the East; and in the distance rises the tragic pile of the Coal Hill, with its pavilions, and the Buddha's Dagaba on the eminence above the water in the park of the North Lake Palace. Yet notwithstanding these rare breaks, the effect of Peking, as you see it from the Wall, is of a limitless flat ocean of gray life, not huddled or crowded, but spread out among gardens in a reserved amplitude all its own. And above this ocean, the center of the picture, rise the gigantic orange roofs and the vast scarlet walls of the main Imperial Palace, seeming to brood over the city like a long line of sullen golden eagles.—Reginald Farrer.

## Who Ever Wants a Dog?

Late in the day I made, with my host, the round of the Christian families, deafened with questions in Protestant homes, suffered to sit in painful silence in Greek dwellings. . . . Our course ended at the Kwar home. The former Mayor, dressed in latest fanachee garb, with a vast expanse of white vest, sat cross-legged in his white-stockinged feet, a fez perched on his head. The conversation soon turned on American things. "Many years ago," translated the eldest son, on behalf of his father, "I began to wonder why, by the beard of the prophet, faranceses come from a great, rich country like America to travel in a miserable land like ours."

A long dissertation on the joys and advantages of globe-trotting drew from Kwar only an exclamation of "Mabarak!" (I do not understand it.) "An American who was in Nazareth long ago," he went on, by way of his son, "told me a strange story. I did not believe him, for it cannot be true. He said that in America people buy dogs!" and the mere suggestion of so ridiculous a transaction sent the assembled group into paroxysms of laughter.

"They do," I replied. The pompous ex-Mayor fell into such convulsions of merriment that his rotund face became the color of burnished copper. "Buy dogs?" roared his sons, in a chorus of several languages. "But what for?"

Never having settled that question quite to my own satisfaction, I parried with another: "How do you get a dog if you want one?" "W-w-w-why," answered the eldest son, wiping the tears from his eyes, "if anyone wants a dog, he tells someone else and they give him one; but who ever wants a dog?"—Harry A. Franck, in "A Vagabond Journey Around the World."

## He Was Standing on a Tree

He was standing on a tree. All in blossom overflowing. And he purposely looked hard at me. At first, as if to question me: "Where are you going?" But next some far more serious thing to say:

I could not answer, could not look away.

Oh, that hard, round, and so distracting eye.

Little mirror of all sky.—

And then the after-song another tree held, and sent radiating back on me.

If no man had invented human word, And a bird-song had been.

The only way to utter what we mean, What would we men have heard, What understood, what seen.

Between the trills and pauses, in between

The singing and the silence of a bird? —Harold Monro.

## Hay-Making Song

Though still the blue forget-me-nots From flower beds are peeping, And in the near-by meadow-plots The grass its hue is keeping, Yet scythes are swung And rakes are flung With motion brisk and sweeping. . . .

Behold the men in shirts of red, The girls' bright linen gleaming! Like glowing coals the light they shed, Most gay to youthful seeming. But scythes are swung And rakes are flung, And flowers are but as dreaming. —Karl Erik Forslund (tr. from the Swedish by Charles Wharton Stork).

## A Genre of Early Indiana

Roxy, to make amends for her father's absence, hurried through her work, and when she had cleared away the "supper things," sat down in the sitting room. There was an old-fashioned fireplace stuffed full of great, green asparagus bushes now, to hide its black walls. Above was the mantelpiece, over which hung a print of "Washington Crossing the Delaware." In one corner stood the tall clock, whose loud, slow, steady, sixty beats to the minute was typical of the way

time passed in those unprogressive days. . . .

Roxy lit a candle and set it upon the round center table of cherry wood which stood in the middle of the room, the floor of which was covered with bright new rag carpet; and then, while Whittaker sat in the red, gilt-striped, rocking armchair, she sat upon a straight-back, splint-bottom rocker swaying herself gently to and fro as she knitted and talked. A malediction on knitting machines! There never was any accompaniment to talk like the click of knitting needles. . . . And then let us forever maintain, with sweet Charles Lamb, that there is no light like candle-light. It gives the mixed light and shadow prized by the old painters. Indeed, Roxy looked like a figure out of an ancient picture, as she sat there with the high lights brought out by the soft illumination of the candle, and with her background of visible obscurity. . . . I have seen an emblematic face in an illuminated title to the Gospel of Matthew that was full of a quiet, heavenly joy, as though there were good tidings within, ever waiting to be told. This pure gladness there was in Roxy as she looked up now and then from her knitting. It was such a face as a master would have loved to paint, and might have worshiped after he had painted it. So it seemed to Whittaker, as he sat on one side of the table trying to guess which of all the saints he had seen in old prints she was like. His eye took in the mantelpiece, and the old clock in the corner almost lost in the shadow, and, though he was not an artist, the sentiment of the picture moved him deeply.

Like most men who had lived bookish lives, Whittaker thought it needful to adapt his speech to the femi-

## Constantinople in the Twelfth Century

"The circumference of the city of Constantinople is eighteen miles," Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela wrote in his Travels (1160-73). "Great stir and bustle prevails at Constantinople in consequence of the confux of many merchants, who resort thither, both by land and by sea, from all parts of the world for purposes of trade. In this respect the city is equalled only by Baghdad, the metropolis of the Muhammadans."

"King Manuel has built a large palace for his residence on the seashore, near the palace built by his predecessors; and to this edifice is given the name of Blachernes. The pillars and walls are covered with pure gold, and all the wars of the ancients, as well as his own wars, are represented in pictures. The throne in this palace is of gold, and ornamented with precious stones: a golden crown hangs over it, suspended on a chain of the same material, the length of which exactly admits the Emperor to sit under it. This crown is ornamented with precious stones of inestimable value. Such is the luster of these diamonds that, even without any other light, they illuminate the room in which they are kept. Other objects of curiosity are met with here which it would be impossible to describe adequately.

"The tribute brought to Constantinople every year from all parts of Greece, consisting of silks, and purple cloths, and gold, fills many towers. These riches and buildings are equaled nowhere in the world. They say that the tribute of the city alone amounts every day to twenty thou-

sand florins, arising from rents of hostels and bazaars, and from the duties paid by merchants who arrive by sea and by land. The Greeks who inhabit the country are extremely rich, and possess great wealth in gold and precious stones. They dress in garments of silk, ornamented with gold and other valuable materials. They ride upon horses, and in their appearance they are like princes. The country is rich, producing all sorts of delicacies, as well as abundance of bread, meat and wine. They are well skilled in the Greek sciences, and live comfortably, 'every man under his vine and his fig tree.' The Greeks hire soldiers of all nations, whom they call barbarians, for the purpose of carrying on their wars with the Sultan of the Thogarmim, who are called Turks. They have no martial spirit themselves, and, like women, are unfit for warlike enterprises."

## Common Hawthorn

"There is but one variety of common hawthorn," say the textbooks stiffly; but to travel through England this week (in May) from south to north, is to learn that that is but another of those prim, starched, scientific statements which are far too goody-goody to be true. Actually, Dixon Scott writes in an essay published in "A Number of Things," "there are as many kinds of May blossom as there are varieties of soil. That is a pleasant fancy, and a not too fallacious, which figures our English summer as a kind of broad, green tide, sweeping swiftly from south to north, up the broad beaches of fallow and field; and in such a picture the blossom plays the part of surf—a scented spume bursting up at every obstructing hedge. Just as various as foam itself are these dancing breakers of bloom. Piquantly enough, all the rebellious variety is the direct result of profound docility. There is, first of all, the tractability of the plant itself—that pleasant pliability of temper which has won it a practical monopoly of the great task of carving up England in slices, clipping the country into manageable portions. This task alone, no matter how conducted, would plainly make variety inevitable; for since its performer is compelled to pass in turn through every type of landscape, every type of landscape can be used in turn to flash new meanings on the blossoms sprayed before it. But the hawthorn, as it happens, does its work in quite a special way, and so secures a still wider range of effects. For it not only rums a dukedom and a cabbage patch with equal alacrity; it also displays a queer capacity for taking color from its environment—adopting the local accent and falling into step with the local features.

"Down among the parklands of the south, for instance, where opulence affects a paunchy trimness the hedge-

rows seem positively to meet the efforts of the clipper half way, cheerily assisting his operations with the shears, until at length they lie across the fat feather beds of fields like so many plump green bolsters. A little further north, again, you enter a ruder belt whose poverty leaves little time for trimming, and there you find it not only grasping the situation just as briskly, twisting and twining unprompted into businesslike outworks and defenses, but also summing up exactly the slightly shaggy, homespun scene. Set it on a sweep of lawn, again, and your hawthorn will grow as elegant and debonair as any rose tree; but transplant it to a northern fell, and you will see the strangest transformation. It . . . crouches and contracts, stiffens its sinews and breaks out into a dark and dwarfish muscularity. And it is by dint of docility once more that all these variations are perfectly repeated by the blossom itself. For they follow the stem obediently; each little bunch of bloom, too, is upraised to an equal height; and by a singular arrangement (which even the textbooks dwell upon) no flower in that bunch is permitted to rise above his fellows. As a result there are none of those independent gushes and flights which make, say, a wild cherry 'garnished' so vastly different from a wild cherry 'nature'; there are none of the trailing digressions of wisteria or laburnum. Again, since the bush itself, as old Thomas Lyte, Esq., was unscientific enough to see sometimes 'waxeth lowe and crooked' and sometimes 'waxeth high as a Perrie or Pear-tree' so too the flowers are sometimes like transverse silver seams, silted into horizontal crannies and clefts, and are sometimes tall white wands and nodding plumes, like the radiant rods and scepters of some regal cavalcade. It is about the poor man's plot, agreeably enough, that you get the full gamut displayed. For there the plant stems

try all sorts of arboreal tricks, looping, drooping, leaping, climbing capriciously, or shooting suddenly up like a host of saluting swords; and there too, the flower, following all this freakishness unflinchingly, tosses off a dazzling troop of permutations—crests, crosses, and crosiers, plumes, leveled lances—until you would swear that old Proteus himself had wound the wreathed thorn."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Philosophy of Sir Boyle Roche

THE author of "The Beggar's Opera" once wrote a play which he described as a Tragi-Comi-Pastoral, and the details of which he took entirely from his imagination. If he had been dealing with today instead of the Georgian era, he might have found the material for his effort in the latest phase of the Irish question, in which, it has frankly to be admitted, the element of comedy, as in Gay's case, entirely swamps the tragedy. Tragedy there has been, enough and to spare, in the history of Ireland in the past. But when the Dublin Corporation passes a resolution emphatically protesting against the "cowardly and unwarranted action of the British Government" in recently arresting and deporting eighty-eight of its fellow countrymen, the comedy has broadened clearly into farce. The Dublin Corporation must be perfectly aware that the government holds indisputable evidence of the dealings of the Sinn Féin Party with Germany. It must be aware, also, that there is ample evidence that those dealings were not confined to Ireland, but were extended to the United States and Australia, indeed, that the benevolence of the Australian Sinn Féiners went so far as the attempted transmission of funds to the United States for the purchase of arms and ammunition to be transported to Ireland.

In these circumstances, the brutality of the British Government, in simply removing the offenders from Ireland to England, may be calculated at its full value. But the Corporation of Dublin should really remember that it has been found out, and that its fulminations are no longer regarded by an innocent public opinion, in the United States and elsewhere, at their face value. Everybody, indeed, knows how benevolently the Sinn Féin ally, the protector of small nations, would have dealt with the "rebellion of Easter Week" or the recently discovered plots, if the Leipzigerstrasse had happened to be situated in London instead of in Berlin. The burning of Belgian cities and the butchery of Belgian peasants was the toll exacted by the German High Command for what, on its own showing, was nothing but the firing of indignant peasants on an army which, pledged to defend their neutrality, had outraged it and invaded the country. The shooting of Edith Cavell was Germany's gentle method of dealing with a woman, the worst crime attributed to whom was the aiding in the escape of prisoners. Yet when some fourscore gentlemen accused of treason are removed gently across St. George's Channel, the Dublin Corporation passes hysterical resolutions arraigning the "cowardly and unwarranted action" of the government in London. Truly, the political outlook of the Dublin Corporation must have been quite as confused as the mind of Sir Boyle Roche when he emitted that marvelous "bull," so replete with what another famous Irish wit once termed "a nice derangement of epitaphs," "I smell a rat, I see it in the air, and I shall nip it in the bud."

And now comes the government of Lord French, showering further British brutalities on the "distressful country," by offering to let its young men fight for its liberties, alongside of their fellow countrymen, from England, from Australia, from Canada, and from the United States, in the trenches in France and Flanders. Not only is Lord French not merely brutally offering to let them do this instead of ordering them to, as the governments of Great Britain and the United States have their young men, but he is piling savagery upon savagery, by promising to secure the recruits land when they come back, in addition to all the allowances, pensions, and so on, to which they will be entitled, in short to treat them as if they were clay of another description to that of the ordinary citizen of the British Empire or of the United States.

In such circumstances it will be particularly interesting to see the attitude which will be taken by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, in Ireland, which has already incited its flocks to resist the law, which enables Lord French simply to draft them for service. To assist, indeed, in breaking this law, a great anti-conscription fund has been raised by the hierarchy, some of which it appears is to be expended on behalf of the arrested Sinn Féiners and their families. By this time, however, every intelligent human being knows that the Roman Catholic hierarchy all round the Empire has opposed every effort to keep up the man-power of the allied armies. Everybody knows what happened in Canada, though Quebec is now in a chastened mood, and how incitements to resistance led foolish and ignorant men into rioting and the destruction of public property. It is, perhaps, not so well known that pressure was exerted against the passing of Mr. Hughes' conscription bill, in Australia, from the steps of the altars in the Roman Catholic churches. But, after all, the most complete object lesson in the whole Empire has been provided by Ireland itself where the church, as has been explained, has called upon its flock to resist the law, and has raised a great fund to protect it in so doing.

The wearers of "England's cruel red," unfortunately it is khaki by this time, have, it would seem, given up the hopeless task of passing laws to prevent the growing of the shamrock on Irish ground, and are now offering that ground to the Irish if they will only employ their shill-laghs, in defense of the liberties they so profess to worship, against Germany, on the continent, instead of in supporting the Germans from Donegal to County Cork. A century or more ago it was the Shan Van Vocht, the poor old woman, who proposed the Curragh of Kildare as the proper place for the pitching of the camp of the Irish rebels, who were to drive the English out of the country, as St. Patrick drove the snakes. Today it is a recrudescence of the "black pig." Now the prophecy of the "black

pig" is that when that apparition appears in Ireland, then will there be wars and rumors of wars in the country. But a black pig, for good and sufficient reasons, is never to be seen in Ireland. In spite of this, however, the black pig is now, it appears, to be seen in the land of the "ban-shee," and the black pig, the legend declares, can only be killed with a silver bullet. But for some unknown reason, though a reason the British Treasury could perhaps explain, if it were minded, silver coinage is being secreted throughout the country. The bullet for the black pig cannot therefore be cast, and the rest may be left to the imagination.

At the same time, though silver has disappeared, gold has unexpectedly appeared, and the sovereigns that are now circulating are stamped with the image and superscription not of George Rex, but of Queen Victoria. Now curiously enough it so happens that when the French indemnity had to be paid to Germany, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Frankfurt, in 1871, Germany made the stipulation that a certain proportion of it should be paid in gold. Part of the money for this payment was raised in England, and so a vast number of Victorian sovereigns passed into the German war chest at Spandau, and have remained there ever since. Now between Spandau and Galway there is the great gulf of the North Sea fixed. But there is also the submarine.

### The Railway Shopmen

THE shipyard managers of the United States would be glad to have a large percentage of the labor now employed in the railway shops, but, in view of what the Railroad Administration is trying to do toward the rehabilitation of the transportation lines, any disturbance of labor conditions in the carshops would be extremely unfortunate. Despite numerous and strong temptations, the railroad shopmen have thus far remained at their posts. So far as wages are concerned, the men could better themselves greatly by yielding to the lure of the shipyards, in which mechanical skill commands a high premium. But there is, to the workman, a good deal in association. The railroad shopmen, in a majority of cases, have grown up with the lines they serve. Or, if sentiment be ignored, there is another important consideration. The majority of the men have lived for years in communities in which railroad shops are situated. Oftener than not, they own homes and have family ties and social attachments in these communities; their children attend the local schools; to leave the carshops for the shipyards would mean, to many of them, the tearing up of foundations.

Nearly all the discussion, negotiation, and legislation involved in or growing out of the railway wage question, during the last two years, have had particular relation to the transportation employees embraced in the four great brotherhoods of locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen. In like manner, all plans of settlement have been aimed to bring about a working understanding with those unions. The membership of the four brotherhoods has been repeatedly put at 400,000. The six principal trades represented in the shops are said to embrace 500,000 men. Numerically, therefore, the shopmen might claim greater consideration than the trades in the brotherhoods.

In working out their wage scale, providing for advances and back pay for railroad men, recently, it is claimed by the shopmen, the Railway Wage Commission did not give equitable consideration to them, and they are now petitioning Mr. McAdoo, the Director-General of Railroads, to make what they set forth as necessary changes in the scale, in order that an exodus from the carshops to the shipyards, or a strike, may be avoided. The shopmen say plainly what they want. They ask a minimum of 75 cents an hour for machinists, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electricians, carmen with four years' or more experience, and boiler-makers, and 50½ cents for carmen with less than four years' experience; an eight-hour standard day, six days' work a week, and time and a half for overtime. Measured in money, the demands call for an increase above existing wages of about 40 per cent.

The United States is now in the position of an employer in relation to these men. It is no longer a matter of arguing with the railroad presidents and directors, for the whole matter lies with the Director-General of Railroads. He has not only been approving and promulgating wage schedules, of late, but he has been arranging new passenger and freight rates, so as to bring the revenues of the railroads up to, or to a point beyond, their expenditures. One thing is certain: as an employer, the government cannot discriminate among its employees. Like consideration must be shown all. No exception should be made in favor of any class in determining wage scales, if the difficulties that, for so many years, beset private control are to be avoided in public operation, and it is evidently to be Mr. McAdoo's problem to devise a system broad and equitable enough to meet the necessities and the demands of every section, big and little, of the nation's transportation force; and to adjust all revenues and expenditures comprehensively to this end.

### Exporting Drink to China

A RECENT police report sent in from Calgary, Alberta, should be given a wide publicity. This report says that "the Orient will afford a market for liquor stocks now held in Alberta." "Calgary," it is declared, "has arranged to ship its stock to China, whilst liquor dealers in Edmonton are sending their stocks to Vancouver for reshipment to other points, including China and Mexico."

Now this proceeding is simply immoral, and there is no less to be said of it. Canada has given the lead to the world in the matter of nation-wide prohibition, and, in this work of real emancipation, Alberta took an honorable part. Nevertheless, if the people of Alberta allow the liquor dealers within their borders to recoup their losses at the expense of the Chinese and the Mexicans, it will do much to rob their act of its moral value.

China has already suffered far too much from similar impositions. Those who took part in the long struggle,

in Great Britain, to arouse public opinion on the question of the export of opium from India to China, sufficiently to secure the British Government's final repudiation of the traffic, appreciate how bitterly China had already suffered in this respect. Now that the opium question is done with, there is, in all probability, not a true Englishman anywhere who is not heartily ashamed of the whole business, and who does not wonder how any government of Englishmen could have been induced, not only to permit this traffic, but actually to go to war to force it upon China. Since the days of the Opium wars, in the early part of the last century, a great change has come over the world in its outlook on this question, and the proposed action of the Alberta liquor dealers stands out, today, with such prominence as to make it certain that outraged public opinion will demand summary action.

There is no use in attempting to burke the matter in any way. There is no difference, in quality, between the liquor dealer and the opium dealer, between the liquor drinker and the opium smoker, and even if they were poles apart there is no justification, but only a summary condemnation, for the morality of freeing oneself at the expense of one's neighbors. What Canada has accomplished for herself and the world, in instituting nation-wide prohibition, is too precious a thing to have its force blunted for the benefit of the liquor dealers of Calgary and Edmonton. There will, it can hardly be doubted, be a very general agreement that the proposed exportations must not take place.

### Charles Warren Fairbanks

IN CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS were combined practically all the elements that entered into the composition of the typically successful Nineteenth Century American. He could be truthfully described as a Middle Westerner of Puritan ancestry and New England descent; as one born in a log cabin, of poor but honest parents, scantily taught in childhood, driven prematurely to manual labor, dissatisfied because ambitious, defiant of obstacles; as one who would not be denied a college education, though all conditions and circumstances opposed his purpose; who turned his talents loose upon newspaper work, concentrated them later upon the study of law, capitalized them in politics, therein compelling general attention, winning popularity, votes, and elections, reaching the United States Senate, gaining the vice-presidency, and barely missing the chief magistracy of the nation.

Such men have often been described, in the United States, as "self-made." A careful student of the life of Charles Warren Fairbanks, however, will look, for the explanation of his career, behind the backwoods environments of the occupants of the log cabin in Union County, Ohio, behind the green hills and valleys of Vermont, from which the family migrated, behind the arrival of the first Fayerbanks, Jonathan, in Boston, in 1636, and find it, at any rate in part, in the English Commonwealth, more particularly at Marston Moor, where an earlier Fayerbanks fought under command of Oliver Cromwell.

Like scores of Americans who won a greater or less measure of fame in the last century, Charles Warren Fairbanks had a right to speak to and for the democracy of his country, because he was born into it and bred in it. In this respect he was on the plane of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Logan, Morton, Wade, Carpenter, Yates, Oglesby, and Hendricks, all of whom had triumphed over their youthful surroundings or early disadvantages by discovering opportunities on their own account and making use of them.

It is remarkable how closely the lines of Charles Warren Fairbanks parallel those of many of his contemporaries. There is the start in some hopeless corner of an immature settlement in a state just in the beginning of its development. There are years of poverty; difficulties in the way of schooling; drudgery in youth; the restlessness of the settler's ambitious son, the yearning for education, the hungering and thirsting for knowledge, and the satisfaction, somehow, in good season, of worthy desires.

Young Fairbanks, having had all of the early experiences of the backwoods youth, managed to gain entrance to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and, after graduation, became connected with the Associated Press, in the service of which he showed such proficiency that he was made the agent for that organization, first at Pittsburgh, Pa., and then at Cleveland, O. This was in the time of the Western Associated Press; when William Henry Smith was general agent, with headquarters in Cincinnati, and later in Chicago. There were good prospects for Fairbanks in the collection and distribution of news, but he was looking in another direction, and studying law at every opportunity. In 1874 the Supreme Court of Ohio admitted him to the bar, and he might have found a lucrative practice in his native state, but he had other plans. His taste lay in the direction of politics, and Indiana presented to him a better field than Ohio. In the course of time he grew into prominence among the Republicans of the former state; was made chairman of the Indiana Republican State Convention in 1892, and again in 1898; became a candidate for the United States senatorship in 1893, but was defeated by David Turpie, Democrat; was delegate at large, in 1896, to the Republican National Convention in St. Louis, which nominated McKinley, and also to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia in 1900; was appointed a member of the United States and British joint high commission which met in Quebec, in 1898, for the adjustment of Canadian questions; was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1897 and reelected in 1903, resigning to take his place as Vice-President of the United States on March 3, 1905. While still Vice-President, in 1908, he became a candidate for the presidency to succeed Theodore Roosevelt, but was defeated in the convention by William Howard Taft, President Roosevelt's choice.

Charles Warren Fairbanks has appeared very different to different men. Newspaper estimates of him have been most contradictory. Generally speaking, although once a journalist himself, he seldom succeeded in gaining the personal favor of journalists; on the rare occasions when

he won newspaper men to his side, however, they became his enthusiastic admirers and supporters. Inclined somewhat toward austerity, he was not, as he was often represented, cold. It was not possible for him, apparently, to mingle as freely or as cordially as the average politician among those with whom he was necessarily much in contact, but, while his manner may not have been inviting, it never repelled those who sought conversation or interviews with him. Often, as his friends were always quick to explain, he was thought to avoid social intercourse when really he was simply diffident.

There was no denying his ability, and no questioning his integrity. He was frequently mentioned in connection with ambassadorial duties, and probably would have been sent to England in 1910 if political considerations had not intervened.

For the rest, he was typical of the best of his time in American public life. He was a man of striking presence, a clear thinker, and an excellent speaker.

### Notes and Comments

THE New Slavism that is to help in remaking the map of Europe has a certain literary and ethical value for humanity which is usually overlooked. The genius of the Slav race, in its best manifestation, has always tended to reconcile the East to the West, whilst rejecting the extremes of both. Huss was a good instance of this tendency in religion; Peter the Great in politics; Tolstoy in morals; while the Serbian Ivan Mestrovich illustrates this trend in sculpture. The Slavs once formed a barrier against the eastern hordes; they are now helping to push back the German hordes. Germany, on the other hand, is fighting to push the Slavs out of Europe and to make of them an Asiatic race. But the Slav genius will not be gainsaid. The Slavs have an unmistakable western way of thinking, whilst Germany's allies, Mongolian by extraction, are still eastern in their mental outlook.

THERE ought surely to be a censor's censor appointed in each of the English-speaking nations, judging from the extraordinary irrelevancies that come to light as a result of want of coordination. The latest censorial absurdity comes from Canada, where are suppressed certain books from England which are allowed to circulate freely in the Mother Country. The Toronto Globe, for instance, calls attention to the specific case of "The Parasite" of Mr. Mee. The book deals with the drink evil in Great Britain. The Canadian censor will not pass the work, presumably because of some mistaken feeling of loyalty. But Canada has not troubled much about that sentiment when protesting against the drink dangers to which Canadian troops are exposed upon landing at English ports.

THE North German Gazette stigmatizes the United States troops pouring into Europe as "hordes." With the Germans the word was always a measure of their contempt when applied to their eastern opponents, the "semi-barbaric Russians." But now it is the finest compliment the Germans could pay the Allies. By it the Germans recognize, at last, that the American "hordes" mean overwhelming numbers. Only a bit of the old contemptuous bravado is left. Says the Gazette, these "lightning-trained Yankees," of course, can "never hold their own against the German lads who have had military training from their youth." Judging by the "callow youth" of some of these "German lads," captured on the western front, their training had just begun.

A CALL has gone out from the United States Navy for clarinet, flute, and piccolo players, and there are indications already that the Secretary of the Navy will be flooded with letters asking why in the world he has overlooked the young men who are expert with the mouth organ and the ukulele.

LORD FRENCH is the fortunate possessor of a characteristic which will be particularly valuable to him in his new post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was very much appreciated by the French on several occasions, and they said of the British general that he was "tranquille d'esprit." It is difficult to render that with the exact shade of meaning, but again a Frenchman comes to the rescue, a French officer, with the quotation of Drake's remark on Plymouth Hoe in 1588: "We have time to finish the game, and beat the Spaniards too."

### GREEN ROOFS

All suddenly, it seemed to me,  
As I looked from my window down,  
The roofs had vanished in a sea,  
A flood of forest washed the town,  
And far as eagle's eye could see,  
Were green waves washing silently.

The winter roofs were smooth and white.  
The autumn roofs were red and brown,  
But April's dam burst in a night  
And swallowed all the roofs of town.  
And only the spires meet my sight,  
Thrusting up through the sea's pale light.

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THE removal of the headquarters of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to Philadelphia, which has just been accomplished, means that there are 1500 fewer families in Washington than there were a few days ago. This will help to relieve the congestion to some degree, but housing accommodations are still far from being equal to the demand. The office equipment and household goods, which it was necessary should be transferred as an important part of the migration, were carried from the District of Columbia to the Quaker City in twenty trains of army motor trucks of thirty trucks each. So far as learned, this remarkable exodus was conducted without a hitch. Philadelphia, which is looking for other additions to its population and business on account of the Washington overflow, has in all this further reason for satisfaction in that it long ago earned a name and reputation as a City of Homes.